THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 1.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

NO. 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL UNDER THE FIRM OF

A. G. HODGES & CO rhom att communications for the paper, or on busi-ness, should be addressed, post paid, to receive at-

A. G. HODGES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

Por the Convention, per capy.

Three copies will be furnished for Eight copies will be furnished for . To any person who witt send us TEN SUBSCRI.
BERS, and remit us TWENTY DOLLARS, we witt give a copy of the Daity Commonwealth, gratis.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. This proposition seems to be one which I cannot well comprehend. It is to have two county court organizations in the offices for registering deeds and wills, whose jurishetion shall be co-extensive with the bounds of the county. I admit there is weight in the ideas suggested by both the gentlemen from Jefferson upon the subject of the revenue and the county taxes. I do not know that the mode of organizing the county courts, as contemplated by the committee, will contain any constitutional inhibition which will prevent the legislature from meeting the distance of the conty court of Jefferson, and other purposes. That from and after the passage of this act. al inhibition which will prevent the legislature from meeting the difficulty in this case. The legislature will not be prohibited from giving to any county a tribunal for levying the revenue. They may make the magistracy a tribunal for this purpose, for the county levy is not imposed on the citizens of the city, nor can the levy of the city be imposed on the citizens of the conn-The county court as now organized, sitting in Louisville, has heretofore, by some legislative enactment, exercised the power of taxation outside of the city. They now control this business by a kind of common consent. Now if the evil be as the gentleman has supposed. evil be as the gentleman has supposed, why may they not give to the county of Jefferson a er in the county was not elected by the county may they not give to the county of Jefferson a board for taxing the citizens separate from the city of Louisville? There is no inhibition, and I think it will be a much more congruous arrangement than to have this double county court in the same county. I rose with a desire to preserve harmony in the provisions of the constitution, and I think they would be any thing but harmonious with double county courts sitting at the same time, or at different times, with two sheriffs, one running into the city of Louisville and the other in the county of Jefferson. These are evils which I think should not be engrafted

dexterity for which he is remarkable, which not also, if I had the same amount of charity for would permit the county to be cut in two by a the frailties of others as he appears to have, sort of proviso. It says, in effect, that the county and city shall be divided until further orders. confine the county of Jefferson to the city, and

son, no other practical object in this measure but theman, why should we claim to hold our courts to produce a county contest for local officers. 1, in the city of Louisville, if we, in the county Mr. Chairman, have been indebted to my demo have a separate organization? The reason cratic friends as well as to my whig friends for because we have paid upwards of \$50,000 I ever made. For the remark I made I have no apology to offer; I said I saw no reason for dividing the city and county, but to have a county race for county officers, and I yet see none, as those is capacious enough for us all. It is no

has prevailed for the last eight or ten years. The laws. On account of indisposition, I shall say only difference would be, that instead of the ap- no more at present. I shall leave this matter pointment of a magistracy by the governor, on the convention. Let them dispose of it as they may think proper, and I will bow in humble people under the new constitution will elect the recommendation of the county court, the people under the new constitution will elect them; yet the gentleman seems to think such a who sent me here.

Mr. TURNER. There is a great principle in

vide for the appointment of a separate clerk of the court and sheriff in the city of Louisville, and to invest it with the separate rights of a county, there can be little doubt. But to claim think some provision should be made, so that the county of Jefferson shall have separate the cities growing up on the Ohio shall not elections, officers and courts, and yet come to the city to hold those courts, would be like destate. I want the agricultural interest to govern manding that new counties should be established, but yet should have the right to hold their involved in this case between the representa-

ture will have a right to do, whether we act on it or not. I am witling to say that a board of county magistracy may lay the levy and disburse true with regard to the state of New York, of it; but I am opposed to a division of the county and city, with separate sheriffs and county officers, having a mixed jurisdiction. According to the resolution the legislature would be avoid being influenced by large cities. I am

I am not certain that the city of Louisville would not be willing that this arrangement should be hereafter made; but there has been, as yet, no petition from any quarter on this subject, no public movement on the part of the citizens before the election, and it would be unprecedented to consummate such au act under such circumstances. It seems inappropriate for this convention to enter upon such duties, and for these reasons I am opposed to it. I, therefore, to manifest the arrangement to which I would assent, offer this as a substitute.

"Cities or towns, entitled to separate representation, may be invested with the privilege of a separate municipal government, and of having separate courts and separate cofficers, in the same manner provided for separate counties, and on

manner provided for separate counties, and on such terms and conditions as the general assembly may by law provide."

by may by law provide." bly may by law provide."

Mr. MERIWETHER. From indisposition, I have been unable to enter at length into this dis-cussion, but 1 beg the indulgence of the house, while I give some reason for the adoption of my amendment. The gentleman from Louisville says it is now a separation if that amendment is says it is now a separation it can amendment is adopted. I use the same language with reference to counties, that the gentlemen of the committee used with reference to cities. What is the language of the report of the committee on the legislative department?

"Provided, That when it shall appear to the

legislature, that any city or town hath a num-ber of qualified voters equal to the ratio then fixed, such city or town shall be invested with

the privilige of a separate representation, in both houses of the general assembly."

I use that language to meet the contingency, that a county may have the privilege of separate municipal government; and I ask why, when a city may claim a separate municipal government, you turn us over to the legislature? Is the proposition right? Then why not act on it here! Will not this proposition be met by the same re sistance in the legis ature, that it meets here Why provide for every county, whether she wishes a separate representation or not, and turn us over to be taxed with the city of Louisville? The gentleman from Nelson says, this can all be regulated by law. Suppose it can. Does it follow that we should not act on it here? Is there any provision introduced into this constitution, that the legislature should not have provided for? Are we to leave all to the legislature? Surely not. Then why not let the constitution bear on this point?

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I did not say, if we

"That from and after the passage of this act, the justices of the peace of Jefferson county, residing without the limits of Louisville, shall constitute the court for laying the levy of the county of Jefferson, and appropriating and dis-'bursing the same; and the justices of the peace of said county, residing in Louisville, shall not preside in laying the levy in the county of Jef-ferson, or in appropriating or disbursing the

and the other in the county of Jefferson. These are evils which I think should not be engrafted in the constitution, and it would be much better to leave the legislature to act on the subject. Let the magistracy be organized into a board to impose taxes, or let them adopt any other system which may be deemed appropriate.

Mr. PRESTON. I do not desire to take up the time of the house on this matter. The reason that I resisted the proposition was not for the purpose of placing the county of Jefferson under the dominion of the city of Louisville, or that the city should have the power of exercising any political tyramy over the county. The gentleman from Jefferson who presented the resolution, moved in the first part of it, only those things which the legislature already have the right and power to do; but in the latter part, he urged a proposition, with that parliamentary dexterity for which he is remarkable, which That there shall be distinct sheriffs, clerks, and municipal tribunals and officers. The resolution containing that provision was voted down yesterday by a majority of about fifty eight to twenty four.

So far as I yesterday used the terms whig and democrat, I said, I could conceive no other reasons confirmed the county had contributed toward the public buildings. But I am confident the gentleman is actuated by no such motive. But, says the gentleman was the resolution for a new county, in order to get clear of the burden? and that would leave \$100,000 in possession of the city, which the toward the county had contributed toward the public buildings. But I am confident the gentleman is actuated by no such motive. But, says the gentleman was the county would be forced to petition for a new county, in order to get clear of the burden? and that would leave \$100,000 in possession of the city, and oppress her by taxation, till the county would be forced to petition for a new county, in order to get clear of the burden? and that would leave \$100,000 in possession of the city, which the county had contributed toward the public buildings. my place on this floor, and I am happy to have received substantial testimonials of kindness from both parties in the only political canvass toward a jail, and we claim the right of holding have no knowledge of any existing grievances inconvenience. We now hold our separate courts there, on such days as to prevent any in which demand such redress.

What would be the mode of levying the county revenue, if the resolution of the gentleman were to fail? It would be the very same which in that building those who may violate the fail.

magistracy, so chosen, would impose intolerable burnhens, by taxation, on the people of Jefferson before the legislature could convene.

That the general assembly have a right to proshould be taxed unless by the vote of those who courts at the county seat.

If the gentleman desires a general declaratory for the agricultural interest we may avoid being tives of the city and the county. By legislating provision. I have no objection to it; but it is on-ly acting in reference to that which the legisla-are in the state of New York. The policy of compelled to divide the city and county, for that willing to go with the gentleman from Jefferson is imperative. It declares that the county and as far as respects the principle of taxation out city shall be divided. It says, "the city or town side of the city, that it should be exclusive shall be invested," &c. I believe it is more advisable for this convention to refer this matter levy and disburse the revenue. Otherwise ye to the action of the legislature which shall convene under the new constitution, than to attempt to regulate it themselves.

I am not certain that the city of Louisville dicated, will not be organized, or if so, organized.

ison has precisely apprehended what I think we should do. We do not desire to tax the county

of Jefferson through any representative selected by us. If the gentleman from Jefferson will withdraw his resolution, and propose that a board of magistrates shall lay the county levy, and the magistrates of the city of Louisville have nothing to do with it, I am willing. I am opposed to having separate courts, separate to the legislature that any city or town hath a clerks, and separate municipal overging time.

tinct organizations in one county.

Mr. RUDD. Both the gentlemen seem to have a great desire to be heard on the subject of dividing the city of Louisville from the county state.

Jefferson, for the whole tenor and scope the resolution, offered by the gentleman (Mr. Meriwether), and which is before the house is to that effect, and is susceptible of no other mean-Meriwether), and which is before the house is to that effect, and is susceptible of no other meaning. I am, perhaps, as well, if not better acquizinted with the county of Jefferson as the county court clerks is to have possestion of the manning of Jefferson, where the muniments and titles of both city and he has been, I believe, in every house in the county and I have not. I have large interests in the county of Jefferson outside of the city of Louisville, and I pay my taxes to it punctually, without having any voice in the direction of its affairs. I want the county to understand what was the character and force of the arguments of the gentleman representing Jefferson. The gentleman representing Jefferson. The gentleman representation, a separate county in efect, with a joint jurisdiction, with two county effort was made to impress the convention that this is a fact, but there is not a particle of truth in it, not that I mean to say the gentleman has made a wilful misrepresentation. Both the gentleman well knew that a law was passed giving the new well knew that a law was passed giving the county of Jefferson, solely and entirely the power to have its own magistracy impose its own taxes, and collect and disburse its reversity. throw taxes, and collect and disburse its reverue. Neither the city of Louisville, nor any man in it, has had anything to do with the management of the affairs of that county. And yet they come forward and say that, according to the new judicial system, about to be adopted, Louisville will have a great ascendency and advantage over the county of Jefferson, on account of its arguments when Louisville was invested with a separate representation. Louisville, at that time, was white, and the county of Jefferson was democratic, with a controlling majority over the whigs. And Louisville was invested of its arguments they will of

has disbursed for the crection of a court house ty of Jefferson, and appropriating and disburs and jail, the sum of eighty thousand dollars. I have been a member of the city council for many years, and I know that when the county of Jefferson has been called upon to pay up its proportion of money, on account of public improvements, it did not advance more than theirty thousand dollars. If it has given a large the same." there be any thing to show that the county has done so, then I am very much mistaken. All the money went through the hands of the city that the county has done so, then I am very much mistaken. All the money went through the hands of the city to fay that tevy and disource it. And, there was no question as to when the people ger sun, the fact has escaped my memory. If slightly done so, then I am very much mistaken. All the money went through the hands of the city of Jefferson as any where in the state. The second article centains another provision: council, and was paid out by them, to those who contracted for the erection of the buildings, and county, and others without the limits of theeity The county has an equal share in our police court. It is always open to them. It is supported wholly at the expense of the city, which pays I think, two hundred dollars—I do not recollect exactly the sum—over and above what is supported by the citizens of Lourised texture of the county should not have their business interrupted by the citizens of Lourised texture of the county should not have their business interrupted by the citizens of Lourised texture of the county should not have their business interrupted by the citizens of Lourised texture of the county has an equal share in our police is will enay be heard and disposed of." is appropriated by the legislature, in order to procure the services of a competent officer to preside over the court. Our chancery court is, likewise, thrown open to the citizens of the county as well as to those of the city. Louisville being centrally situated, almost every man tices of the peace residing without the city comes there to transact his business. If the Louisville presiding, may agree with the city county were to be separated from the city, then authorities of Louisville to build a jail at the st position in which to place the county joint expense of the county and city, seat would be in the suburbs of Louisville.

Now, I think I can see what is the object and may also agree as to who shall appoint the jailer

aim of this movement. It is, sir, to obtain a separate jurisdiction; to have courts, sheriffs, clerks, and a magistracy exclusively their own.

They want a municipality or county court, just outside of Louisville, and then claim to have it in the distributions to have it in the proprietors of the town of Louisville, which is the proprietors of the town of Louisville, which is the proprietors of the town of Louisville, which is the local to the court house, which has not yet been linished.

balance of the county, although it may have the president may have something to say on the power to do so, because the great body of the voters will be in that portion of the county.

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman from Madical Madica an opportunity to do so, I move that the convention now resolve itself into committee of the whole upon this question.

The motion was agreed to.
The PRESIDENT. It seems to me there are clerks, and separate municipal organizations.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. Ido not know that I
was understood by the gentleman from Louisville.
Iam decidedly opposed to separate organizations.
My opposition is based upon principle against
giving the legislature power to create too distinet organization in the retired voters, equal to the ratio
number of qualified voters, equal to the ratio
with the privilege of a separate representation
in both houses of the general assembly, which
shall be retained so long as such city or town
shall contain a number of qualified voters equal
to the ratio with the privilege of a separate representation
in both houses of the general assembly, which
shall be retained so long as such city or town
then fixed, such city or town shall be invested
with the privilege of a separate representation
in both houses of the general assembly, which
shall contain a number of qualified voters, equal to the ratio
with the privilege of a separate representation
in both houses of the general assembly, which
shall be retained so long as such city or town
then fixed, such city or town shall be invested
with the privilege of a separate representation
in both houses of the general assembly, which
shall be retained when the retained so long as such city or town
then fixed, such city or town shall be invested
with the privilege of a separate representation
in both houses of the general assembly, which
shall be retained when the retained with the privilege of a separate representation
to the retained voters, equal to the ratio to the ratio which may, from time to time, be fixed by law; and thereafter, elections for the county in which such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein."

Now, that is a proposition that in the county of Jefferson there shall be two county court clerks and two county sheriffs. What an inex-

was the character and force of the arguments of the gentleman representing Jefferson. The gentleman (Mr. Bullitt,) in the course of his remarks adverted to the principle adopted in all representative governments, that representation and taxation should go hand in hand, and he did so in order to prove that the county of Jefferson has been taxed not according to its population and its own representation but the representation of the city of Louisville. Now an effort was made to impress the convention that this is a fact, but there is not a particle of truth

over the whigs. And Louisville was invested with a separate representation against the will of such thing, and do not ask it. We wish Jefferson to regulate its own affairs. We know it would not like to bear a portion of the taxation of Louisville—for that is more than double what its people have to pay. No they do not ask it nor do they want it.

The gentleman last up said (and I do not know where he obtained his information, which astonished me) that the the county of Jefferson has disbursed for the crection of a court house two flatting and disbursed for the crection of a court house two flatting and disbursed services of the peace of Jefferson county, residing without the limits of Louisville, shall constitute the court for laying the levy of the country of Jefferson, and appropriating and disburs-

I being a member of it, had as good an opportunity of knowing all about the matter as any one in this house. The buildings were erected at the joint expense of the city of Louisville and the county of Jefferson, and the repairs are kept up by the citizens of Louisville. The city residing without Louisville, shall be heard and and county defray the expenses of maintaining disposed of, after which the business of the citi the circuit and county courts, the jail, &c. Although there are five thousand voters in the city of Louisville, and but two thousand five ville shall, by order of the county court of Jefhundred in the county of Jefferson, yet Louis-ville pays one half of these expenses. The bills have to pass the county court, and if it decides they are correct, they are paid by the city. The shart by order of the county court of Jefferson, be heard on the second week of each month, commencing on the second Monday, and continuing until all the business of the citizens of Louisville shall be heard and disposed of, af-terwhich, business of those residing out of Lou-

is appropriated by the legislature, in order to And so we have also provided for those expense

in the city, because they know it would be unpopular in the county, for all its business is done in the city. Now is it to be supposed that where there are only three thousand seven hundred voters, that it is absolutely necessary to erect a separate and distinct court which can built in 1808, on a lot east of sixth street; after the are convenient as a court house was built on the lot west of the town of Louisvine, when the city, because they know it would be unity, and then claim to have they laid it off, gave four lots for public builtings. Two lay east of sixth street and north of Jefferson. The court house was first built in 1808, on a lot east of sixth street; after they have a convenient to the court house was built on the lot west of the town of Louisvine, when they laid it off, gave four lots for public builtings. not be as convenient as the present one. They it. Subsequently the court house was pulled cannot have the same advantages as they have down and a jail built on the lot east, and a cour cannot have the same advantages as they have at present, and yet they want a court increly for the sake of serving a few officers outside of the city. I do not know that the gentlemen have their eye upon any particular person, but the object is plain—to obtain a separate court, in order to accommodate a few men who are in want of office. The people of the county have complained of no grievance—pointed none out. The gentlemen seemed to suppose that the city of Louisville would overrule and control Jefferson street. And the court house was built on the lot east, and a court house was built on a lot west, and when they can to build the present court house, was built on the lot east, and a court house was built on a lot west, and when they can to build the present court house, was built on a lot west, and when they can to build the present court house, was built on a lot west, and when they can to build the present court house, the city of Louisville purchased the two lots adjoining, running to Fourth street, and agreed with the county of Jefferson to contribute a certain proportion, and take the two lots west of sixth street, and they would build a court house was built on the lot east, and a court house was built on a lot west, and when they can to build the present court house was built on a lot west, and a court house was built on a lot west, and when they can to build the present court house was built on a lot west, and a court house was built on a lot west, and a particular house was built on a lot west, and a particular house was built on a lot west, and a particular house was built on a lot west, and a particular house was built on a lot west, and a particular house was built on a lot west, and a particular house was built on a lot west, and a particular house was built on a lot west, and a particular house was built on a lot west, and a particular house, the city of Louisville purchased the two lots west of sixth street, and agreed with the county of Jefferson to contribute a certain proportion, and take t son county. We do not want to do any such thing. We never had but one high sheriff in Louisville. Perhaps I may be mistaken in say- and most westward of sixth street, leaving the ing so, but as far as my memory serves me, we lot west of Sixth street not built upon, and the never had but one. Now, where is the grieverity contributed a certain sum, and also the ance? It seems to me that the gentlemen are asking for Jefferson, what the body of the people of that county do not ask for themselves. For my part, I believe they are opposed to this movement. Lehip to be a people of the people of the county of Jefferson, to both court house and juil, was \$30,000. The amount of property which other gentlemen movement. Lehip to be a people of the people of t movement. I claim to know someting about it, and that is my candid and deliberate opinion. This movement, I contend, is only calculated to produce strife and contention between the city and county. Louisville does not wish to have any thing to do with the general arrangement of the affairs of the county, but desires that it shall remain perfectly independent. The gentlemen say the county does not wish to interfere with say the county does not wish to interfere with the city. No doubt of that, for we all know they do not want to be taxed like the people of Louisville. Why separate the county from the city? Why not keep them united? To separate them is to bring about contention and strifc. Leave them as they are; they ask no division. And I have no idea that the house will make a separation between them, particularly when no such request is made, either on the part of the county of Jefferson, or the city of Louisville.

Mr. JAMES. This is a question of a local to build again for herself? On going out, is she

cuit court of Jefferson has jurisdiction in the limits of Louisville, and when organized under the new constitution, will still be for the whole county of Jefferson. The process runs, "to the sheriff of the county of Jefferson." Deeds are to be recorded in the county courts where the respective property lies, and you have two county courts within the county of Jefferson. It strikes me gentlemen have not contemplated the difficulties connected with this subject. I was willing that, whenever a city should be entitled to a separate representation, the legislature should have the right to provide that the municipal affairs of each should be uncontrolled by the other. I do not desire to have any thing to do with laying the levy in the county of Jefferson or paying their expenses nor do I wish son or paying their expenses, nor do I wish that the county should interfere with the affairs of the city of Louisville. But I think we cannot get ou in the way indicated, and I shall be compelled to vote against both propositions as they are now presented. I did desire that the proposition should be referred to the committee on the legislative department. They did not adopt my suggestion, and they were not bound to do it. Indeed I was desirous that we should get together and endeavor to agree upon the size. get together and endeavor to agree upon the spo-

proposition, and if no gentleman wishes to speak will now ask that the committee rise The committee rose and reported progress ac-

Mr. PRESTON then withdrew the amendment he had offered. He had merely offered it to show his willingness to meet his colleague on fair

Mr. MERIWETHER. I should not have again troubled the convention, but for a discrepancy which appears to exist between the gentleman which appears to exist between the gentleman from Louisville and myself, in reference to the contributions made for these public buildings. The first suggestion made by the President was as to which court should have the custody of the present records. I apprehend no difficulty on this question, as it is a matter which the legislature can readily decide. But I spoke with reference to the contributions with a distinct recollection of the matter. When it was determined to remove the court house from one consider on the table.

L. Waller, Henry Washington, Andrew S. wante, Charles A. Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright—55.

Mr. MERIWETHER then moved a reconsideration of the vote, adopting the section providing that sheriffs should be re-eligible for a second term. The motion under the rule would lie over until to-morrow, but on the motion of Mr. TUR-NER, the rule was dispensed with.

Mr. GARRARD then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. HARDIN suggested that as the house was that there were two lots which were not necessary for the purposes of the county—the city and ounty each owning one half of the interest therein. It was arranged between a committee on the part of the Louisville city council and a part of the Louisville city council and a part of the county court, that the city should buy out the interest of the county in those two lots, and a price was agreed upon. The county agreed to pay \$75,000 towards the erection of the public pay \$75,000 towards the erection of sixth street, and at that time the jail was on the east side. Then the county of Jefferson paid back to the city, I do not recollect what amount, to acquire a proportion of the title in the property upon which the new jail was to be creeted, which was to be deducted from the \$16,000 contributed for the exection of the jail. The city now owns the residue of the two lots on the west side of sixth street, not now occupied by the jail, and the deed of conveyance was made to take effect whenever the city of Louisville shall complete the court house according to contract. Therefore, the amount which has een contributed by the county is some \$91,000. But all seem to agree that we should have a

separate tribunal of some sort or other for the levying and disbursement of taxes. Well, if there is not a separate clerk, who is to record the proceedings? Will you permit us merely to levy our taxes and then appoint for us an officer for their disbursement? What else is the propoed a separate court to tax ourselves, but the ex-ecutive officer of the court must be appointed by the city? Was this right? Why do every county in the commonwealth the privilege of electing its clerk? It is because other counties should not interfere with them. Then I ask for the people of Jefferson the same privileges that are extended to other counties. Let us no only have the right to levy our own taxes, but also of appointing the officer who is to collect and disburse them, and the clerk who is to record the proceedings.

The gentleman from Louisville (Mr. Rudd.)

insists that my colleague and myself are in favor of a total separation. Now, if it is not

vor of a total separation. Now, if it is not known to him, it is to others here, that I have stood up strennously in the legislature, sessio after session, against any proposition to divide the city and county. I know that my colleague as a citizen of Jefferson county, has also op-posed any such division. Then why will the gentleman persist in attributing motives to us that our past action, so far from justifying, di-rectly contradicts? I am sure that my colleague and myself, and I doubt not the citizens of Je ferson county, will feel indebted to the gentle man for having taken us under his guardian-ship, and for having been good enough to in-form us what the citizens of that county require. We acknowledge our inability to discharge on duties to them here, and tender to him our thanks for the kind interest he has seen proper to manifest in our welfare. But I profess to know something of the feelings of the people of Jefferson on this subject, and I beg leave to be governed by my own judgment, as to what their wishes are, in preference to yielding to his mere opinions on the subject. And the gentle-man appears to think that my colleague and my-self have some favorite individual whom we want inducted into office. This, as I remarked in reply to the other gentleman from Louisville, is a most uncharitable suggestion. Were I disposed to be as uncharitable as him, might I not infer that he has some favorite in the city Louisville upon whom he wishes to confer the joint offices. Why, independent of the business of Jefferson, that of the city of Louisville would afford an office that would be a fortune to any man who might get it. The business of Je ferson will be such as to induce some of the hest citizens of the county to accept those offices; and yet the gentleman wants to have both tleman says further, that he has heard of no general complaint on this subject. I admit, and we only desire to protect ourselves from the probability of such a thing herentter. Because there has been no grievance heretofore, will you deny us the right of protecting ourselves against such a contingency hereafter. The same gentle man also sa that the police court of Louisville is open to the citizens of Jefferson. Now I beg leave to differ with him. It is true if one of our boys happens to stray in Louisville and kicks up a dust there, then the city police take hold of him; but in no other instance do they. The county has agreed that the boundaries of the city police jurisdiction for the suppres-sion of riots shall extend half a mile around the city; and to that extent and for that purpose alone, do they have jurisdiction over the count of Jefferson. Well there is another objection made—that these officers of the county will reside in the city. Will that be any detriment to the city? Even should the county choose to Louisville.

Mr. JAMES. This is a question of a local character, and one in which I have no particular interest, except as I desire such information on the subject as will enable me to vote understandingly. It affects the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, alone. I presume the

desirable we should be united. So far as I am concerned, I now leave this question to the disposition of the convention, conscious of having discharged my duty towards those who sent me

here.
The amendment of Mr. MERIWETHER was rejected, the yeas and nays being ordered on the call of Mr. Rudd, yeas 21 and nays 55, as fol-

YEAS-Alfred Boyd, Luther Brawner, William C. Bullitt, Benjamin F. Edwards, Miltord Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathau Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, Peter Lashbrooke, Martin P. Mar-hall, David Meriwether, James M. Nesbitt, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nut-tall, Larkin J. Proctor, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spaulding, John D. Tay-

NAYS-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, Wm. Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, James S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Cole-Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelia, James Dudley, Selucius Garfielde, James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Hav, William Hendrix, Thomas J. Hood, Mark E. Inston, James W. Irwin, Affred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Thomas N. Lindsey, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, George W. Mansfield, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, John H. NcHenry, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, William Preston, James Rudd, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, aines Rudd, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Silas

Mr. HARDIN suggested that as the house was thin the roll should be called. The roll was accordingly called, and eighty

one members answered to their names.

pay \$75,000 towards the erection of the public building, and the city agreed to go on and complete it. The city agreed to take the interest which the county of Jefferson owned in these two lots at some \$37,500, and the remainder of the \$75,000 was paid in money, for I was one of the commissioners on the part of the county to pay it, and know the facts. Then the question pay it, and know the facts. Then the question with the county of the county of the county to pay it, and know the facts. Then the question with the county of the county of the county to pay it, and know the facts. Then the question with the county of the county to pay it, and know the facts. Then the question with the county of the county to pay it, and know the facts. Then the question with the county of the county to pay it, and know the facts. Then the question with the county of the county to pay it, and know the facts. Then the question with the county of McHenry, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, James M. Nesbitt, Elijah F. Nuttall, William Freston, Larkin J. Proctor, James Rudd, James W. Stone, John D. Taylor, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Trip-lett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Wash-ington, Andrew S. White, Robert N. Wickliffe,

George W. Williams—14.

NAVS—John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, William C. Bullitt.

Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjaman Copelin, William Cowper, Coleman, Benjaman Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Chasteed T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Tho. J. Ilood, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Willis B. Machen, George W. Mansfield, William N. Marshall, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Jonathen Neweum, Hugh Newell, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, Ignatius A. Spaulding, Michael L. Stoner, William R. Thompson, Charles A. Wiekliffe, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright—40.

The report of the committee on executive and

inisterial offices as amended was then adopted. LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

On the motion of Mr. HARDIN, the conven on the motion of Mr. MARDIA, the convention went into committee of the whole, Mr. BRADLEY in the chair, on the article reported by the committee on circuit courts, in relation to the Louisville chancery court, as follows:

"Sec. -. The Louisville chancery court shall exist under this constitution, subject to repeal, and its jurisdiction to enlargement and modification by the legislature. The chancellor shall have the same qualification as a circuit court judge; and the clerk of said court as a clerk of a circuit court, and the marshal of said court as a sheriff; and the legislature shall provide for the election of the chancellor, clerk, and marshal, of said court, at the same time that the judge and clerk of the circuit court are elected for the county of efferson, and they shall hold their offices for the

ourts reported this article, and it was drawn up by the presiding officer of this body, a gentlenan who has long practiced in that court. report was a unanimous one from the commit

The PRESIDENT. I desire to give the convention the information I possess upon the sub-lect of this court, and upon the necessity of its continuance. I inferred from the report of the committees on the court of appeals and the cirulty as to whether the Louisville chancery court culty as to whether the Louisville chancery court would exist under the proposed constitution, and in order to have the question settled, a resolution was referred to the committee on circuit courts, requiring them to take the subject under consideration. They have accordingly reported the provision under consideration. The Louisville chancery court went into existence on the 13th of April, 1825, and to that court was transferred many of the causes which were pending at the time in the Jefferson county circuit court the time in the Jefferson county circuit court. All, however, were not thus transferred, but some were retained in that court and decided there. There have been 6,600 and odd cases brought or removed into that court, of which 5,290 and odd were finally settled by decree or dismissal. And there were some three or four hundred more partially decided, leaving altogether about 1400 causes for the docketof that court. There are also some 900) or 1000 causes which have not been disposed of or decided in any way. Such is the present condition of the business in that court, and upon examination it will be found that each year upon examination it will be found that each year during its existence there have been upwards of 400 causes finally decided and disposed of by it. The court has also the jurisdiction of settling the rights of guardians, administrators, and executors, within the city of Louisville, and of causes of this character some 200 and odd have been settled and disposed of, and others are in a course of the disposed of and others are settled before a of final disposition. They are settled before a master in that court, and examined by the chancellor, and if approved, declared to stand as prima fucie evidence. Including these causes, there has been upwards of 450 causes disposed of by has been upwards of 400 causes disposed of by the court annually since its establishment. Or-dinarily the court sits two days in the week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and gives opinions, hears motions, and transacts its business generally. Causes are submitted to the judge most generally. court, he has the examination of records to make, and of the authorities referred to by counsel, and such as are necessary for his own information. Independent of these two courts a week, and the time he labors during the balance of the week in

Ed Greeneles

lions, restraining orders, and ne execute, and he is likely to be applied to every day, and is frequent. It applied to many tisses in the day, to examine the records and decide as to attachments. Independent of these duties also, many writs of habeas corpus, and nice and intricate questions of the custody of children and the power of parents and executions over them, and the power of parents and executions over them. and guardians over them, are brought before him. Then all collision cases are to be tried by jurors, and when he has prepared the renire he is to have a day fixed for it, and that is always some day that is not a regular court day. And we have been engaged in the trial of some of these collision cases for a week and some times ten days, on a single cause. So also in regard to contested wills, they are tried in that court, and some of them c msume a considerable time. But the heaviest jurisdictiou in relation to juries are in collision uses. It is in fact a mercantile court, for the transaction of nearly all of that description of business that connects itself with the mercantile affairs of the county, both as to shipping and attachments against foreign debtors, together with the usual amount of chancery business of liens upon buildings, and assignments, and settlement of estates, and winding up of partnerships, embracing all that variety of jurisdiction that under our system of laws devolve partien-

larly upon the chancery part of the circuit courts It was from the great accumulation of business in the Jefferson circuit court, on the chancery side, and the fact that the common law and criminal business occupied its whole time, so that the chancery side of the docket was hardly ever reached, except by motion, that induced the legislature in 1835 to establish this court. The business of the community has been done in that court with great facility, and the chancery business kept down. A great many of these causes are tried in that court, in from fifty to sixty days from the time they are commenced, if they are plain cases. Where they are complicated, and where they require a greater time to prepare them, of course it takes a longer time, and occasionally a cause falls back, either from the neglect of the parties, or the difficulty of getting at the facts. But I have seen no court during the period of time I have practical, that transacts its business with more promptness and certainty than it. And although amongst the mass of cases that come to the court of appeals there have been a fair number of reversals there have been a large proportion in which the individuals have been fully satisfied, and which have never been brought to the appellate court I am satisfied that the chancery business of the city of Louisville and the county of Jefferson, will require the whole labors of a judge, and that it cannot be done without it. A large portion of the business done in that court, is of persons who reside without its jurisdiction, and who were connected with Louisville, by the commerce and trade of the city and county. was the conviction of these facts that induced the legislature to establish the court in the first instance, and it is under the same impression and the belief that no arrangement can be made that will be more beneficial to the litigants or to the community at large, that we have been in duced to ask that it shall be recognized by th constitution, and take its fate in the legislature of the country, as experience may dietate it best deserves. Either to have it repealed for to have its jurisdiction enlarged or diminished, as the interests of the county may demand. satisfied that if the convention shall diminish the number of courts in the commonwealth, if they do not leave us the chancery court, that at least they will be compelled to establish an additional circuit. I do not believe, from the immense number of criminal cases falling to the lot of the Jefferson circuit court to try, that it will be possible for one judge to do the criminal business, the common law business, and the chancery business, that exists and has existed for the last three years in the city alone. The city is growing and increasing, and with it will increase the necessity of having a court of justice always open, and always ready to transact the business constantly arising in a place of increasing trade and commerce. We cannot safely dispense with such a coort in the city of Louisville, and all lask is that it shall be permitted to exist. I see that in the draft of the bill, the permitted to exist. marshal of the court is re-eligible to office. This I do not desire, and I move that the marshal of the court be ineligible for a succeeding term.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. TRIPLETT. 1 concur in the opinions expressed by the President as to the necessity for the existence of the court, but I want to guar-I it against an evil that has some times happened, and may happen again. I therefore offer the following as an additional section: "The jurisdiction of said court shall be restrict-

to suits where the property or ...te one or more of the defendants reside in Louis-

My object is obvious on the face of the amendment itself. This court is now to be made a constitutional court, and I want to know the limit of its juri-diction. The jurisdiction of all the circuit courts throughout the state is limited by law, and I now want to limit the jurisdiction of the chancery court of Louisville. So far as regards Louisville, and in causes where the degards Lontsville, and in causes where the de-fendants or one or more of them reside in that city, let the court have jurisdiction. Otherwise, every man who is in the habit of visiting Louis-ville, or who may do it occasionally, is liable. when caught in town to be sued there, and thus the court would exercise jurisdiction over a suit the subject matter of which, and many of the de fendams might pertain to a remote part of the state. Are you willing that your constituents shall be obliged either to stay out of Louisville altogether and thereby neglect their business, or if they go there be liable to have process served on them, and detained to attend to a long and sometimes complicated chancery suit? It is to guard against this that I have offered my amend-

Mr. PRESTON. I do not see the force of the objection urged by the gentleman from Daviess. The Louisvale chancery court has vested in it all the chancery jurisdiction which was formerly reposed in the Jefferson circuit court, and thus, if the separation had never taken place, the sam persons under the same circumstances only would have been subject to suits in the Lunisville chancery, as on the chancery side of the Jefferson circuit court. And this is all the juris diction we have proposed to give this court in this report-a jurisdiction that is exercised by every ert on its chancery side in this coni those which relate to fixed property, which are local, and transitory actions, which it is right and proper should follow the person. The Louisville chancery court, therefore, received only that jurisdiction which the circuit court on its chancery side property. on its chancery side possessed anterior to its establishment, and it was thus established only because the business was so great under the advancing wealth and population of the county that it was necessary to make the division in order to administer justice.

The gentleman certainly would not deprive the chancery court of Louisville of that general over subjects which every jurisdiction court in the commonwealth possesses. If the aran be in debt, and the remedy be in chancery, he may be served with process in Favette, or Hickman, or Masou counties, and tried in the circuit courts of those counties under precisely similar circumstances as in the chancery court in Louisville. There was no difference in the proceeding, and yet the gentleman does not object to the parisdiction of the circuit courts in such cases. Now the chancery court of Louisville exercises a jurisdiction, which, after the experience of ages, has been asserted and de-clared in the courts of England and in every state of the Union, over a certain class of action relating to matters which being transitory in their character, the remedy should be obtained wherever the person of the defendant is found wherever the person of the defendant is found. And this is the jurisdiction always exercised on the chancery side of the circuit court, and of which no complaint has been made. We only ask that that jurisdiction shall remain undiminished here, and leave it to the legislature to provide for its restriction or extension as necessity may dictate. If it should be found to work, as the gentleman apprehends, the legislature will have power to restrict it. This is not a constitutional court, over which the legislature is to

tions, restraining orders, and ne exeats, and he is | have no control, as the gentleman seems to infer. The clause reads in this way, "The Louisville chancery court shall exist under this constitution subject to repeal, and its jurisdiction to enlargement and modification by the legislature." There is therefore no difficulty in reaching the subject of jurisdiction by legislation, if it should here-

after become necessary.

Mr. TRIPLET. It is true that this court has heretofore existed by law, but the legislature when it created it did not do that justice to the balance of the citizens of the state which was due to them. Therefore now, when this conven tion is about to make the court a constitutional one, by requiring its continuance, I desire to do that which the legislature should have done at the time it first established the court. This proposition can be made so clear that uo man car misunderstand it. I have drafted this amend ment with some care, and the gentleman's object tion to it does not lie. By my amendment, if the defendants or any one of them reside in Louisville, or if their property being transatory, is in Louisville, then the chancery court there would, have jurisdiction over it. But I do not want to give that court jurisdiction over all the citizens of the state, wherever they are. Sup pose my amendment does not pass, why the very evil now existing will continue to exist, and we know it. We all know that never, up to this day, have we had power sufficient in the legisla ture to prevent this very evil of which we now complain. I know from my own persona knowledge, as do other gentlemen in this con-vention, that the jurisdiction of suits have been transferred to the Louisville chancery court when neither the subject matter in controversy nor one of the defendants have resided in tha city. The case of Spotts was removed there, and the land involved lay in Henderson county, and every one of the defendents lived there except one by the name of Barbour. He was passing through Louisville, and was served with a subpana, and he was only a nominal defendant. Are delegates willing then that their constituents shall be forever hereafter liable to be subjected to this inconvenience, provided the legislature does not correct it. And if the circuit court possessed the same jurisdiction, and had exercised it in this way, I ask if, according to the gentleman's own proposition, the legislature should not have deprived them of that power? Take an instance that might occur at the seat of government here Suppose a man comes here on business which it is necessary for him to transact, and which cannot be transacted any where else,-ought the circuit court of this county to have jurisdiction over a tract of land in Hickman county, where all the witnesses are residing, merely because this man, as one of the parties in the suit, was caught here, in the transaction of his necessary business? I say no. It is wrong, and there is not a man here, who, if his con placed in that combition, would not resent it Then if it is wrong why should we not remedy

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I was a member of the legislature when the chancery court of Lon-isville was organized, and a larger jurisdiction was given to it than I thought it ought to have; but as it now exists, the jurisdiction of that court, in chancery matters, is no larger than the jurisdiction of the circuit court. If a man from Daviess county, against whom a claim exists, for which he might be sued in chancery in his own county, should go to Louisville, process migh be issued against him there, by the circuit court He could be held upon a writ of ne exent, or I believe, as it is now called, a writ of "no go"—and the chancery court can do no more. If one of the defendants in a large suit should happe to be there, the circuit court can issue process against him, and the chancery court has no greater power. And it appears to me that if we ransfer the jurisdiction in a certain class of cathe latter should have as plenary powers as the former. I should be unwilling to give to the former. I should be unwilling to give to the court the power to bring persons from another country by process issued from that court; but I think they ought to have the same degree of jurisdiction that the other courts have. I do not understand the chancery court as possessing greater power, as regards jurisdiction, than the circuit court possesses, in chancery business; bube that as it may, I think we had better leave the regulation of the internal inrisdiction of the court, as well as its jurisdiction over transitory persons and property, to the legislature.

The PRESIDENT. The jurisdiction of the

chancery court of Louisville, is precisely what the jurisdiction of the Jefferson county circuit court was, in relation to chancery business, he fore the chancery court was established; no more and not less. It has the same jurisdiction hat every circuit court in the comp Kentucky has, in relation to chancery matters Now, if there is a grievame in relation to the jurisdiction of the chancery court, I would suggest to the gentleman, that this court ought not to be made an exception, and that he should make his amendment to prohibit the legislature from granting the same jurisdiction to the other courts in the commonwealth. I am very sorry sir, that the gentleman has instanced, in suppor of his argument for curtailing the jurisdiction, that outrageous case of fraud in Spott's cas The children were infants, and there was a com bination between the judgment creditors, and the administrator of the estate, who fully administered upon it, and then bought in a large and valuable tract of land for a nominal price, umler the pretence outside, that it was bought in for the benefit of the heirs. The sheriff made deed with a full knowledge of all the facts. It was one of the most outrageous frauds that was ever practiced upon infants. I have seen the record; it has been passed upon by the cours of appeals. It is a ease that shows how the rights of those who have no one interested in their behalf, and who cannot look after their interests themselves, may be trampled upon through the means of a court of justice. It is one of the strongest evidences showing the reme dial power that exists in the breast of the chan-But that it should be made an argumen o restrain the jurisdiction of the chancery court. is somewhat extraordinary. If it is the sense the convention, that the jurisdiction of this court should be restrained, make the restriction applicable to the other courts; but do not retrain this, and let the jurisdiction of the bal-

ance of the courts remain as it is.

But the gentleman says that this court should not be permitted to issue process against a man who resides in another county. If a man goes into a neighboring county, and owes a debt therein, the sheriff can serve process on him, and he must answer to the demand in a court of law; and so it is in a court of chancery, unless it is a suit in relation to real estate, where the recovery is to be direct for the thing itself, and the action is termed local, and has to be brought in the circuit where the property lies. But where th hancery court issues process upon the ground of fraud, the party may be served with process wherever he may be found. There are many cases in which this jurisdiction is very appropriate. A man comes into Louisville, and negre, who proves to be unsound; the individual guilty of this kiml of fraud, may be prosecuted where the fraud was transacted. A man buys a quantity of goods without any intention of paying for them, or obtains goods by false pretences, or false representations, as to his ability to pay; he is within your jurisdiction, and process may be served upon him, wherever he may be found. I insist that it is a subject that ought to be regulated by the legislature.

This report proposes to leave the existence of the court, and the extent of its jurisdiction, entirely with the legislature. Is not that sufficient? Are we going to legislate upon every unite point, in making a general law? If so, we are likely to be kept here forever. Now I ubmit the question, whether we ought to pro-ide for the jurisdiction of the courts within his state, or whether we should leave it to be lone by the legislature. If we undertake to aake this court an exception, it will look very xiraordinary. Are we to declare that all the ouris in the commonwealth should have the the jurisdiction that now exists, except the hancery court of Lonisville, and that shall twe less than all the control of the than all the other courts in the state hat is the effect of the gentleman's proposition. i he wishes to limit the jurisdiction of all the sures, by a general provision, when the whole

ments made use of against my proposition Has there been a solitary reason urged against it? I previously acknowledged the fact, for the purpose of saving time, that the circuit courts have got this jurisdiction, as the gentleman states. But I tell you candidly, that my object is to circumscribe the jurisdiction of the Louis-ville chancery court. In reference to Spott's case, it was a most outrageons fraud, and I had some part in exposing the fraud; but that is not some part in exposing the fraid; but that is not the question. The question is as to the locus in quo, the place where the action ought to have been brought. Ought it not to have been brought in the county of Henderson, where the parties resided, and where all the witnesses, and parties resided, and where all the witnesses, and parties resided, and where all the witnesses, and all the records were? If any proper cause could be shown why it should not be tried there, it the question is—and it is a plain and simple could have been remedied by a change of venue. Let us reflect for one moment on the proposition that I have submitted. I believe that in its true construction, it will include the cases put by he gentleman. Whenever a contract is made in consville, let the trial be had there; if a fraud he perpetrated there, goods obtained under false overs the case; if it does not, add to it the law courts have not jurisdiction. The gentlewords, "where a contract expressed or implied man supposes the case of a man who borrows a is made in the city of Louisville." You will thousand dollars in London, and he thinks that then cover the whole ground, and if any law-yer on this floor gives it as his opinion, the the amendment, as drafted, does not cover the ground, then I will move to add the words that

have suggested.
The mere question is, shall your constituents. because one of them happens to go to Louisville, be sued there, and all the balance of the defendants be brought there? If the owner of a tract of land lying in Hickman, or in Knox, or in any other of the border counties of the state, be sued, the courts there should have jurisdiction, not only over all the defendants in the case, but over the subject matter. What is the effect of giving jurisdiction to a court in a remote part of the state? Does any gentleman say it ought to be so? But the gentleman says, that I am drawing a distinction between the chancery ourt of Louisville, and the ordinary courts naving jurisdiction in chancery cases: be it so Have they shown that my proposition is wrong No sir, so far from it, they show that the provison ought to be extended to all the other courts. My maxim is to remedy the evil, where it occurs and believing it to be my duty, as far as I no able, to provide that this evil shall exist no lonire that this clause shall be inserted in

Mr. PRESTON. I rise merely to answer on or two points in the remarks of my friend from Daviess. He says he has heard no reason ye idvanced why his annualment should not be adopted; if he has heard none from the distinguished gentleman who preceded me, I am al host hopeless of convincing him. "The deaf adder heedeth not the voice of the charmer." Mr. TRIPLETT. I did listen, but I did not

ear. Mr. PRESTON. I understand that the prac tical application which the gentleman from Davies desires to make of his proposed amend-ment to the report, is to limit the jurisdiction of the Louisville chancery court, as he frankly admits, in a manner not known in any other chanery court in Kentucky; to curtail it of the ights enjoyed by every other circuit court on he chancery side; to deprive it of jurisdiction that has, from time immemorial, been exercised by such courts in this country and in England, rom whence we have derived our system of urisprudence. He has alluded to the case of Spotts' heirs and Barbour. I have not read that case, but it seems to me that the gentleman is not taking the proper course to cure the evil he complains of. He is emleavoring to do it by restricting the prisidiction of the chancery court,

when the injury he complains of arises from the decision of the appellate court.

Mr. TRIPLETT. The gentleman does not understand me; I do not object that the decision was wrong, I only cite the case as an instance, where the defendants, as well as the subject

where the defendants, as well as the subject matter of the suit, were in another country.

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman proposes that the Louisville chancery court shall take eaguing anee of nothing except those cases where the contract has arisen, either in Louisville or in Jefferson county. Do I understand him?

Mr. TRIPLETT. That is one class of cases.

Mr. PRESTON. Let us examine the effect of this proposition.

his proposition. Suppose one of our citizens in London, borrows a thousand dollars of an other to come home, and to recover the debt he needs the aid of a court of equity. In every court in the state, you may assert your right by bill of discovery, except in the chancery cour

Mr. TRIPLETT. You cannot file a bill of discovery in any chancery court, unless ther has been a suit at common law; so that the illus

tration of the gentleman is not applicable.

Mr. PRESTON. I will not make an argu ent on the illustration. The general principl s, that the debtor, in any personal contract, be such wherever he goes. A debt contracted in one county of the state may be asserted in anoth er; all actions arising upon contracts, and per-sonal actions of every description, may be com-menced wherever the defendant may be found. The gentleman now proposes to curtail this ju risdiction, and make personal actions local, and I conceive this contrary to the whole current and policy of the law. What will be the effect of the gentieman's amendment? If I enter into a contract with him in Louisville, requiring for its enforcement the aid of the chancellor, and afterwards go down to Owensboro', he can sue me upon the contract there; but if I make a similar suffrage, at the time and places where they shall intract with him there, and he comes to Louis- respectively vote for representatives. ville, I cannot bring suit upon it. Does he call this equality? Is there any good reason why the chancery court of Louisville should be highest in votes, the election shall be equal and deprived of the rights that the circuit court by lot, in such manner as the legislature may Daviess and every other circuit court in direct. the state possesses? All that we ask is that its jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the succeeding four years after the expiration of other courts; with this we would be contented; the term for which he shall have been elected, and I really think the convention will be satisfied that it would be highly improper to deprive age, and a citizen of the United States, and have this court of the power which the other courts been an inhabitant of this state at least six years

Mr. TRIPLETT. I will amend my proposition by adding these words, "contracts which have arisen directly or indirectly in Louisville." Mr. PRESIDENT. I am exceedingly sorry that the gentleman did not comprehend my objection. I did not intend to argue as to what
was or was not the proper jurisdiction of the
court. I only asserted that the jurisdiction of ken the oaths, or affirmations, prescribed by this the Louisville chancery court was the same as the jurisdiction of all the circuit courts in the Sec. 6. No member of congress, or person commonwealth; and that it was not proper that this convention should determine the limits of minister of any religious soci-the jurisdiction of that court. That if it were ble to the office of governor. necessary to limit the jurisdiction of all the courts, there would be a more proper time and place for it. If the legislature of the commonwealth cannot be entrusted with the regulation of the jurisdiction of this tribunal, and it is nethat we should determine the limits of jurisdiction, then let us determine as to all he courts, and not select one single court, merely because the gentleman may suppose that he can arrny prejudices against the particular locality where the court is held, in order to lessen the jurisdiction of that court. The suit, which man goes to law he is very apt to make choice filled according to the provisions of this constitution.

The gentleman says, that the citizens of this Sec. 10. He shall have power to remit fines

prejudice that exists against Louisville, if any does exist, but it is rather extraordinary to hear gentlemen so frequently referring to a supposed prejudice, if none does exist.

Mr. President. 1 did not say there was a

prejudice, but that the gentleman might array rejudice against Louisville.

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is mistaken

if he supposes that I asserted that any prejudice

Mr. TRIPLETT. I am glad to hear it. So in which every body is interested.

In answer to the younger gentleman from Louisville, I will say there is not a solitary case your bill of discovery follows of course; your writ of neezest regno—by the way, the word does not sound well in a republic. All writs in that court follow the writs of common law, and I tell the gentleman that there is not a case that was stated by him, that cannot be answered. I have no coubt it is our duty to adopt the amend-

The question being put, it was upon a divi-sion, rejected, syes 22 nots 28. So the amendnent was rejected.

The committee rose and reported the amend

ment.

The question then being upon concurrence in the amendment reported by the committee.

It was concurred in

Mr. KELLEY. 1 wish to amend the report

by inserting an amendment to provide that the Louisville chancery court shall exist under the constitution like all other chancery courts in his commonwealth.

I am not quite satisfied with this part of the

report. Every lawyer in this house knows very well that it has been the custom of the chancery courts in this country, as well as in every other, to encroach upon the business of the common law courts. It is for this reason that I move

The PRESIDENT. There is no other chanery court in this commonwealth. Mr. KELLY. There is a chancery side of

Mr. TURNER. This constitution does not ttempt to fix the jurisdiction of the court at all. attempt to his the jurisdiction of the court at all.

It leaves it just as it is, subject to be increased or
diminished by the legislature. And every other
court in the common wealth is just in that situation. It is just where it ought to be in my opintion. It think the committee have discharged
their duty exceedingly well, they could not
place it upon a better footing.

Mr. APPERSON. So far as the gentleman
from Malison is concerted it may be very ex-

from Madison is concerned, it may be very explicit, and all very well suited to his taste. I un not prepared to say it is to mine. I do not understand it well enough. So far as I do un-lerstand it. I am not pleased with it; and I would prefer to understand it, because I should regret, exceedingly, to be obliged to make an assault upon it, but as at present advised, before its final passage, I shall ask to be heard upon its merits. I should be glad to have it passed

over for the present.

The convention then adjourned.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1849. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nonrox.

Mr. DIXON, at his request was discharged from further service on the special committee raised on Mr. Gaither's motion to consider and report on the powers of the general and state

The President announced the following as the select committee of ten, appointed under the resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. McHenry, to arrange and revise the several articles of the constitution that may be adopted, viz: Messrs. McHenry, Moore, W. C. Marshall, Garrard, Machen, Bowling, Garfielde, Williams, Lisle,

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Edwards, until Wednesday next, to Mr. Robinson, until Tuesday, to Mr. T. J. Hood, for a few days, and to Mr. Wheeler, for a few days.

REPORT FROM A COMMITTEE. Mr. DIXON from the committee on the execu ive for the state at large, made the following re port, which on his motion was referred to the

ARTICLE -

Concerning the executive department. SEC. 1. The supreme executive power of the commonwealth, shall be vested in a chief mag-strate, who shall be styled the governor of the

ommonwealth of Kentucky.

Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected for the erm of four years, by the citizens entitled to

Sec. 3. The governor shall be ineligible for

next preceding his election.
S.c. 5. He shall commence the execution of tion on which he shall be chosen, and shall con

holding any office under the United States, nor minister of any religious society, shall be eligi

SEC. 7. The governor shall, at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished dur-ing the term for which he shall have been elec-

SEC. 8. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; but he shall not command personally in the field, unless he shall be advised so to do by a resolution of the gene ral assembly.

Sec. 9. The governor shall have power to fill the gentleman alluded to, was brought by persons who did not reside in Lonisville. They chose that tribunal; perhaps, sir, they may have had a preference for the lawyers there. When a

commonwealth shall not have this privilege. I maintain that it is their privilege to bring their saits wherever they think proper.

I submit that this is not the proper place to determine the jurisdiction of the courts. It is a sembly, in which the power to realit made for feitures, grant reprives and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. In cases of treason, he shall have power to realit made prover to realit made prover to realit made and for feitures, grant reprives and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. In cases of treason, he shall have power to realit made prover to realit made and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. In cases of treason, he shall have power to realit made and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. In cases of treason, he shall have power to realit made prover to realit made and for feitures, grant reprives and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. In cases of treason, he shall have power to grant reprives and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. In cases of treason, he shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

nittee of the whole, to debate and vote on all subjects, and when the senate are equally divi-

Sign 17. Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant, the lieutenant governor shall become vacant, the lieutenant governor the shall discharge the duties of governor until his successor shall have been duly elected; but no new election shall take place to fill such vacancy, unless the same shall have occurred before the first two years of the time shall have expired for which the governor was elected; and if, during the time the lieutenant governor shall fill such vacancy, he shall be inspeached, resignation, removal, or other cause, produced such vacancy. See. S. No person shall be elected by that district, to serve until the expiration of the time for which the judge was elected, whose death, resignation, removal, or other cause, produced such vacancy. See. S. No person shall be eligible as judge of the court of appeals who is not a citizen of the United States, a resident of the district for which the judge was elected, whose death, resignation, removal, or other cause, produced such vacancy. See. S. No person shall be eligible as judge of the court of appeals who is not a citizen of the United States, a resident of the United States, a resident of the district, to serve until the expiration of the time for which the judge was elected, whose death, resignation, removal, or other cause, produced such vacancy. all such vacancy, he shall be impeached, responsived from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die, or be absent from the state, the speaker of the senate shall, in like manner, administer the government for the balance of the term.

SEC. 18. Whenever the government shall be administered by the light years of the senate of the property of the senate of

appoint a secretary of state, who shall be commissioned during the term for which the governor shall have been elected, if he shall so long behave himself well. He shall keep a fair registificate from a judge of the court of appeals, or missioned during the term for which the gover-nor shall have been elected, if he shall so long behave himself well. He shall keep a fair regis-ter, and attest all the official acts of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly; and shall perform such other duties as may be en-

shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Sec. 23. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor. If be approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such eases, the votes of both houses shall but in the district in which the description, and the qualified voters of the court of election, and the qualified voters of the court of election, and the qua be determined by yeas and mays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each louse respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within ten days (Sundays exin, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by their adjoirnment, prevent its rearrn; in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within this commonweal h, a circuit court.

three days after their next meeting. SEC. 24. Every order, resolution, or vote, to be, and remain as now established, her by giving to the general assembly the power to change shall take effect, be approved by him; or being disapproved, shall be re-passed by a majority of all the members elected to both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill

of a bill.
Sec. 25. Contested elections for governor and such regulations as may be established by law.

Sec. 26. The legislature shall provide for a term not exceeding two years, for the appointment of transment of tr

of this commonwealth. appointed every two years by the judges of the shall be held at a different time from that at court of appeals, one from each appellate district, whose duty it shall be to make an examination, and includes of the general astion every two years, of the accounts of the re-ceiving and disbursing officers of the state at Sec.

large, and report to the legislature. COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Src. 1. The judiciat power of this common wealth, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one supreme court, (which shall be styled the court of appeals,) the courts established by this constitution, and in such inestablished by this constitution, and in such in established by this constitution, and in such in-ferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, creet and establish.

Sec. 9. The general assembly, if they decun it necessary, may establish one district every four ime to time, creet and establish.

sive with the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitution, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by

law.

Sec. 3. The judges of the court of appeals shall hold their offices for the term of eight years, from and after their election, and until years, from and after their election, and until Sec. 11. The judges of the electron of the removed from office by a resolution of the to the conditions hereinafter prescribed; but for any reasonable cause, the governor shall remove house. The cause or causes for such removal shall be entered at large on the journal of each large on the journal of each house of the general assembly: Provided, howerer, That the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and on the journal of each house. They shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected.

The cause or causes for such removal shall be entered at large on the journal of each house. Sec. 12. The governor shall have no power to remit the fees of the clerk, sheriff, or commonwealth's attorney, in penal or criminal cases.

Sec. 13. If a vacancy shall occurrin the office of judge of the circuit court, the governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy, for the residue of the term, and another judge shall be elected.

subject matter comes up, let him make his proposition; but I protest against its being added to this bill, and the jurisdiction of the chancellor, either more restricted, or more enlarged than it is elsewhere.

Mr. TRIPLETT. I was in hopes that some other person would reply to the argument of the gentleman on the other side. I have already attended to the remarks of the two gentlemen from Louisville, and to the reply made, by the some from Louisville, and to the reply made, by the some shall there be attended to the remarks of the two gentlemen from Nelson, and I ask this of the two gentlemen from Nelson, and I ask this of the two gentlemen of the special purpose; therefore the gentleman's simile is not applicable because the others are general. I am the last man in the house, to appeal to project the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening the solution of the gentleman from Nelson, and I ask this opening ting, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 12. He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly, information of the state of the communwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the sear of government, or at a different place, if that should have become, since their last adjournment, dangerous from an enemy, or from contagious disorders; and in case of disagreement between the two honses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjournment of such time as he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 15. A lieutenant governor shall be chosen at every election for a governor, in the same manner, continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications. In voting for governor and lieutenant governor, the electors shall distinguish whom they vote for as governor, and whom as lieutenant governor, the electors shall distinguish whom they vote for as governor, and whom as lieutenant governor, the electors shall distinguish whom they of his office, be speaker of the senate, have a right when in com-

or, and whom as lientenant governor.

Size. 16. He shall, by virtue of his office, be speaker of the senate, have a right when in committee of the whole, to debate and vote on all styled the Chief Justice of Kentucky.

Size. 7. If a vacancy shall occur in said court.

ed, to give the easting vote.

Sign 17. Whenever the office of governor another judge shall be elected by that district,

SEC. 18. Whenever the government shall be administered by the lieutenant governor, or he shall be unable to attend as speaker of the senate, the seanators shall elect one of their own members as speaker for the occasion.

SEC. 19. The lieutenant governor, while he acts as speaker of the senate, shall receive for hisservices, the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives, and no more; and thereafter, in the district in which a vaccancer.

hisservices, the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives, and no more; and during the time he administers the government, as governor, shall receive the same compensation which the governor would have received, and been entitled to, had he been employed in the duties of his office.

SEC. 20. The speaker pro tempore of the senate, during the time he administers the government, shall receive, in like manner, the same compension which the governor would have received had he been employed in the duties of his office.

SEC. 21. If the lieutenant governor shall be called upon to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, resign, die, or be absent from the state during the recess of the general assembly, it shall be the duty of the secretary for the time being, to convene the senate for the purpose of choosing a speaker.

SEC. 22. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a secretary of state, who shall no commissioned during the term for which the governor is all court of appeals.

SEC. 12. No person shall be eligible to the office of clerk of the court of appeals unless he activated to the surface of the United States, a resident of the state two years as at preceding his election.

of the court giving said certificate, and that he is qualified for the office for which he is a can-

ARTICLE -Concerning Circuit Courts.

Sec. 2. The jurisdiction of said courts shall

necessary, except on a question of adjournment, or after it.

Sec. 3. The right to take an appeal, or sue

ify, said right.
Sec. 4. At the first session of the general as

ment of treasurer, auditor of public accounts, sec. 5. The general assembly shall, at the same time that the judicial districts are laid off, of a public nature as may become necessary, direct elections to be held in each district, to check a judge for said district, and shall prescribe ties, and, until otherwise directed by law, such officers shall be elected by the qualified voters held and conducted, and how the governor shall be notified of the result of the election, and who Sec. 27. A board of commisssioners shall be has been chosen: Provided, That such election

> Sec. 6. All persons qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, in each district, shall have the right to vote for judges.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible as judge of the circuit court who is not a critzen of the United States, a resident of the district for which he may be a candidate two years next preceding his election, at least thirty years of age, and who has not been a practicing lawyer eight years, or whose service upon the bench of any court of twhole of said reports, which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed, and the consideration thereof postponed to Tuesday next:

ARTHELE —.

Concerning the judicial department.

Sec. 1. The indicial mower of this common.

Sec. 2. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitution,

at stated times, receive for their services, an ad-equate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected. SEC. 11. The judges of the circuit court shall

Venue in such cases tray be had.

ARTICLE -Concerning County Courts.

Sec. 1. There shall be established in each county now, or which may hereafter be erected by the confer.

Within this commonwealth, a county court, to this a gratifying fact that most of the several

elected at the same time, but the associate judges, first elected, shall hold their offices for only two years, so that, thereafter, the election of the presiding judge, and that of the associate judg-thanksgiving and praise? He has illustrated

in, for the term of four years, each, whose jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the county. States, twenty one years of age, and a resident our land, of the district in which he may be a candidate

ing vacancies in these offices. Sic. 8. Audges of the county courts, and justies of the peace, shall be subject to indictment ent for malfea-ance or misfea-ance i office in such mode as may be prescribed by law, subject to appeal to the court of appeals; and, upon conviction, their offices shall be one

SEC. 9. The general assembly may provide by law that the institutes of the peace in each county shall sit at the court of claims, and assist in laying the county levy and making ap- Peace, Prosperity, and Plenty.

[Proceedings to be continued.]

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY ::: NOVEMBER 12, 1849. JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

Lo The report of the committee of thirty was read to the convention on Saturday. It will be the citizens of Kentucky to observe it as such.

found in another column of our paper of to-day. This important work having been performed, we suppose the convention will now go earnestly to L'An Extra from the office of the Covington Union, dated 7th November, announces the total

destruction of the printing materials of that establisher nt, on the morning of Tuesday last. The office was in the 3d story of Cooper's build- Danville, in favor of the construction of a railings, mark + space. Covington. The fire origi- road from that place to Lexington. Since that nated in the lower story of the building-and time, we have received the Danville Tribune spread with such rapidity as to defy the efforts from which we learn that ameeting, to take into of the firemen. The second story was occapied consideration the matter of the construction of for Law Offices &c. We regret to learn that this road, was held at Danville on the 5th inst. Mr. John W. Stevenson, (a delegate to the State | The meeting was addressed by Messrs, J. T Convention.) Mr. Cambron, Mr. Simmons and Boyle, James Barbour, Wm. Craig, and Prof. G Mr. Arthur, lost very valuable law libraries. C. Schæffer, and the following preamble and res-The office of Dr. Bennett, was on the same floor; olutions were adopted: his loss in books and medicines was heavy.

Messrs. Cooper & Co. had a small risk on their merchandize-no other insurance upon the building-nor were any of Mr. Cooper's tenants in- by railway, communication with all parts of the

to come to his assistance. We sincerely hope Knoxville or Nashville, Tennessee: and, where his appeal will not be in vain. He is represented to us as an industrious, enterprizing man—he deserves well of his party, and they owe it as well to the Editor as to the cause he has been laboring for, to come forward and give him such assistance as he may, in this, the time of his tribute to the general wealth of the misfortune, require.

pers of Saturday contain the following:

whighto 2 democratic Assemblymen. Thirty-seven counties have been heard from, nineteen of which give the whigs 14,000, and the democrats J. R. Ford, Dr. J. Smith, F. T. Fox, G. C. Schoef-

patch from this state gives the following as the result: House of Representatives, A TIE; Senate, road, one whig majority.

been appointed Charge to Denmark.

building a railroad from Versailles, to intersect by them expended in making surveys of routes, the Lexington and Frankfort road. It will be estimates, &c., and defray such other expenses not over six miles in length, and it is estimated as will promote the ultimate construction of that it can be built for \$100.000. that it can be built for \$100,000.

A STRIKING THODDIT.—"The death of an old man's wife," says Lamartine, "is like cutting down an ancient oak that has long shaded the family mausion. Henceforth the glare of the morld with its cares and viciositudes fall upon world, with its cares and vicissitudes, fall upon world, with its cares and viessifines, fall upon the old widower's heart, and there is nothing to break their force or shield him from the full weight of misfortune. It is as if his right hand to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to, Canada, the first number of which reached us to the canada and the canada an

KENTUCKY.

It is wise that the people should ever reeng tera be less than one year, the governor shall nize His authority and dominion, who established to fill such vacancy.

Size, 14. The general assembly shall not chance the years in an expression of the years in an expression of the years in an expression. change the venue in any criminal or penar proceeding, but they shall provide, by governor the compires of men; whose infinite laws, the mode and manner in which changes of wisdomdoth guide the nations through countless changes to their appointed destiny, and whose Sec. 15. In all trials for treason or felony, the unvarying and exhaustless love scatters through commonwealth shall be entitled to peremptory challenges of jurors, equal to one fourth the number allowed the accuses).

and exhaustress fove scatters throughout all ages, all the benefits and blessings which men cujoy. And it is right that they should make public that recognition, by the grateful expression of their thanks for these favors, which Sec. 1. There shall be established in each He, according to the dispensation of Divine

consist of a presiding judge and two associate udges, any two of whom shall constitute a court for the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. The judges of the county court shall be elected by the qualified votors in each county, for the term of four years, and shall continue ty, for the term of four years, and shall continue day of November, and dedicate the same to inied; and shall receive such compensation for this most landable and becoming use. It would be wrong, in the midst of this general receives SEC. 3. At the first election after the adoption of this constitution, the three judges shall be For have not her henefits and bounties, conferred by His munificent hand, been so ample and es, will not occur at the same time.

Size, 4 No person shall be eligible to the office ent, with His choicest blessings. He was, to our of presiding or associate judge of the county court unless he be a citizen of the United States, fathers, in their earlier difficulties, and the inover twensy one years of age, and a resident of the county in which he shall be chosen, one year next preceding the election

Sec. 5. The jurisdiction of the county court shall be regulated by law; and, until changed, ened, and increased their descendants. He hath courts of this state.

Sec. 6 The several counties in this state shall be laid off into districts of convenient size, as the general assembly may, from time to time, direct. Two justices of the peace shall be chected in each district, by the qualitied voters therein, for the term of four years, each, whose invisions the county as a garment," and hath bestowed on us civil and religious freedom as an inheritance, more precious than earth's most price-less treasures. He has established His altars, and caused His word to be produced. shall be the same now vested in the county chosen, and given to us for a home, a land coverand has blessed our people with an ardent and diction shall be co-extensive with the county. No person shall be eligible as a justice of the carnest lave for the free institutions, which, unpeace, nuless he be a citizen of the United der His overruling Providence, are founded in

six months next preceding his election.

Size, 7, Jun lges of the county court, and justices of the peace, shall be conservators of the Jeans. They shall be commissioned by the governor. County and district officers shall vacate their officer has been no withdrawal of favor, no withholding of blessing. Though for Ilis own wise purposes, He did permit pestilence to invade the land, and strike down numbers in our midst yet He did being the six and the strike down numbers in our midst yet He did being the same of the past year, there has been no withdrawal of favor, no withholding of blessing. their offices by removal from the district or county in which they shall be appointed. The legislature shall provide, by law, the mode and manner of conducting and making due returns of all elections of judges of the county court, and justices of the peace, and for determining contested elections, and provide the mode of fillconfused noise of the baltle, nor any sound of war" to be heard, but hath spread peace through out our borders, and caused everywhere to be seen, the evidences of prosperous and produc tive industry. He hath watered by His rains and warmed by His sun-shine, and by His Idess ng fertilized our fields, and made them yield an

> For these, and for all the excellent things which He has done for us, we should rejnice, aml hank Him, and to that end, that as a people, we may with one voice, and one heart, proclaim our

hank-giving. I, J. J. CRITTENDEN, Governor of the Comnonwealth of Kentucky, do therefore, hereby appoint Thursday, the 29th day of this month, as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the state, and do advise, and earnestly request all

In testimony wherenf, I have here unto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1849.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Ry the Governor JOSHUA F. BELL, Secretary of State.

We noticed some days since, a movement in

WHERLAS, The people of the northern section of the State have in process of construction, Railroads from Lexington to Louisville and Cov-ington, on the Ohio aiver, and will soon have United States; aml, whereas, Hanville is situa The Editor of the Union, appeals to his party sect with the great southern railroad route a ted on a line of extension of railroads, to inter try, and promote the prosperity of this portion of our State. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, New York Election.—Our returns from the Empire State are not as full as we had expected they would be by this time. The Louisville pathers would be by this time. The Louisville pathers are included in the country south of it to Tennessee, demands an immediate and energetic effort to construct a railroad from Danville to Lexington. and thus connect this section of the country "Sixteen senatorial districts have cleeted 14 with Louisville and Cincinnati, and ultimately

597."

The news looks well; but we are left in doubt

The news looks well; but we are left in doubt as to what counties and districts are heard from. ties south of this point, and with the people of Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Coving-New Jamsey Election-The telegraphic dis-

Resolved. That the said committee prepare a memorial to the legislature upon the subject, and ask and obtain a charter for a railroad from Dan-

Walter Forward, Esq., of Pittsburg, has ville to Lexington.

Resolved, That we will raise five hundred dol-Another Rahmond.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman suggests the propriety of hall-live a religend from Verseilles to interest.

Nosoleed, That we will have we will hard to face underest done lars, to be placed in the hands of a committee, composed of Charles Heuderson, C. Rodes, A. I. Caldwell, Dr. J. Weisiger, Charles Caldwell, Dr. D. Yeiser, A. Saeed and W. C. Anderson, to be

This looks like taking hold of the work in

weight of misfortune. It is as if his right hand wa, withered—as if one wing of his eagle was broken, and every movement that he male brought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy, and when the film of death falls over him, he misses those accustomed tones which might have soothed his passage to the grave.

It is as if his right hand to, Canada, the first number of which reached us vesterday. The size, typographical appearance, and editorial ability exhibited, give promise of permanency and inherence. It advocates "annexation" by peaceful and constitutional means only—and these are, to elect men to the legisla, ture who, when in majority, will open negotiations with the "mother country" for a treaty of

elected by that district, to serve until the expl- PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF | independence. This point attained, Canada and | the lower provinces will be in a position, after settling the boundaries of the new states, to open ations with the United States Governmen or admission into the Union as "independen But before the act of "annexation" i onsummated, it is said there are numerous pro minaries and details to be settled, and au

them the following is enumerated:
The acquisition of our Custom House revenue which may be estimated at least \$2,000,000 per annum; the saving of \$600,000 a year, for the revenue and Custom House service from Chicago to Maine; the closing up of more than a thousand niles of frontier on the north; the free navigation of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, thereby ving to the American Union the entire control f the most magnificent system of internal navi-ation, extending through the heart of the North omerican continent, from the Gulf of Mexico or the south, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north nd an extended market for their surplus manu ctures. We have, beside, the valuable fisheric f the lower provinces, and an almost inexhausti le supply of pine, oak and walnut lumber, to of r the ship buiblers and manufacturers of the nion. To all these may be added our wild nels, many of them valuable for their minerals, properly developed. To such a confederation the United States, we conceive that these adantages are invaluable-worth far more than he cost of the Mexican war, estimated at a hunfred millions of dollars. As regards Canada, our debt of \$25,000,000, for which we are at oresent anable to provide the interest, must, like hat of Texas, be assumed, and at least \$25,000,000 or \$39,000,000 thrown into the bargain, to nable us to build an extended system of railway om Quebec to Windsor .- Cincinnati Gazette.

THE STLTAN.-in his Expedition to the Dead Sea, Lient. Lynch thus speaks of the Sultan of

"He is a man young in years, but evidently of upaired and delicate constitution. His wearied and spiritless air was unrelieved by any indication of intellectual energy. My feelings sadiented as I hooked upon the monarch, and I hought of Montezuma. Evidently, like a Northern clime, his year of life had known two easons only, and had leaped at once from youth a imbecility. His smile was one of the sweetst I had ever looked upon; his voice almost th ost melodious I had ever heard; his manne was gentleness itself, and every thing about him respoke a kind and amiable disposition. He is said to be very affectionate, to his mother espeiaily, and is generous to the extreme of prodi-ality. But there is that indescribably sad exression of countenance, which is thought to in ficate an early death. A presentiment of the find, mingled perhaps with a boding fear of the overthrow of his country, seems to pervade and depress his spirits. In truth, like Demoeles, his descendant of the Caliphs sits beneath a uspended fate. Through him, the souls of the nighty monarchs who have gone before, seem o broad over the impending fate of an empire which once extended from the Atlantic t langes, from the Caucasus to the Imlian Ocean.'

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IF CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F. rankfort, Kv., meets every Monday night, at heir room in Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited attend.

D. HARBISON, SEC'Y. Navember 2, 1819.-2m.

-----1 PHENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F. rankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night isiting Brothers in good standing are invited Hall over the City Drug Store

BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y. ----137 Pilonin Encampment, No. 4, I. O. O. F., neets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each nonth, at the Old Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend

HUMPHREY EVANS. S. October 13, 1849 .- d6m To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky.

The intersigned would respectfully announce that he will be a candidate for the office of "Door Keeper of the Senate" at the approaching session. To those who are not acquainted with him, he would refer them who are not acquainted with num, as to the citizens of Frankfort.

LEWIS B. FENWICK.

Wanted to Purchase.

WILL pay tair Cash prices for some 30 or 40 NE-GROES, from the ages of 10 to 25 years old, male nd lemale, for larning purposes.

JOHN S. YOUNG
Nov. 12, 1849.—7183 No. 74, 5th St. Louisville,

1,000 FAT HOGS WANTED. FOR which Cash will be given, by November 12, 1819. JOYUR & WALSTON

SHAY'S ORIGINAL BAND OF SABLE HARMONISTS.

M. SHAY respectfully announces to the citizens of Frankfort, and this Rand will visit their city in a lew days, and will give several of their much admired CONTERTS, in which they will introduce some of their choicest SONGS, DUETTS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, WIFTICISMS, and STRANGE SAVINGS.

Their Band consists of the most talented performers of the day.

Remember Old Bones! Frankfort, November 10, 1849.--\$1 90*

Frankfort Female Seminary, CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD, NUMBER of Pupils limited to thirty-five. No As sistant Teachers employed—consequently the whole labor is performed by the Principals, who spend their entire time in endeavoring to promote the happiness, and secure the improvement of their Pupils.

Twenty of the Pupils can be comfortably accommodated as Boarders in the Institution, where their entire time is systematically divided into study, recitation, and eccreation hours, all of which are spent in company with their Teachers

The next session of twesty weeks, will commence on the first Monday in January, 1850. As but lew

the first Monday in January, 1850.

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks. One half payable in advance.

Tuition in all the English branches, -- 10 to - 25 to - 50 to Music, including the use of instruments, . No deduction will be made for absence nuless caused

by protracted illness, November 10, 1849-892-tf H. GOODMAN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(FROM PARIS, FRANCE).

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that be has commenced business in the room on St. Clair Street, formerly occupied by C.N. Johnston, next door to Todd's Bookstore, and that he is propared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashiomable excla-He also SCOTIRS AND RENOVATES OLD CLOTHES in a superior style.

1] FAll work done at the shortest notice. Charges moderate.

Frankfort, November 7, 1849.—In

Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. II, PERRY, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincin-nati.

nati.
The Disna will le eve Frankfort for Cincinnatt every
Monday and Friday, at 10 A. M.
Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every sunday, at 10
A. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at
10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on Board, or to June 26, 1849-72-1f LAZ, LINDSEY, Agent.

Regular Louisville Packet. TilE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munay's Landing every Saturday at 8 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at nesday at 9 o'clock. For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JND, WATSON & Co.

THE Packet BLIJE WING will resume her former days of departure Leaves Munday's Landing every Monday at 12 o'elock. Leaves Oregon same day at 10 clock. Leaves Oregoiday and Friday at 90 clock

For freight or. For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-11. JNO, WATSON & Co.

Regular Louisville Packet.

Kentucky Reports. A FILL SET OF RENTICEN REPORTS can be farmished on very reasonable lemms, for cash, il monediate application be made at Nov. 5, 1849.

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Oysters! Oysters!!

WE are constantly receiving

Frish Bullimore Oysters, by express, packed in ICE, and as good as can at any time be had in Baltimore, for sale by the can, for Cash, by

Agents for Baltimore and Western Ogster Line,

November 1, 1849.

Oysters! Oysters!! FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON,

T. P. PIERSON,

HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Baltimore Oyster times, is prepared to furnish as road an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He has also fitted up his bee Cream Sadoon as an Oyster Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, on the shortest notice. Prankfort, Oct. 16. 1849-dtf. KIMBALLS

DAGUERREAN ROOMS, OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

MIRE Subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manulactory of Shower Baths and Refnigerators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Deguerrotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who may layer him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

J. A. KIMBALL, Frankfull, 1849, 883 Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883 Doctor Geo. Stealey

WILL ATTEND REACTICE OF PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE—No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. August 21, 1819—880-tf

ROBERT STEVENSON. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

and Sign Painter, Gulldre und Glazler, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries, Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Beonzing; and filing and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and

omposition Colors, and every style of interior decor on.

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.

Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal erms.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

> BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! CHEAP READING.

A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office, Just received an additional supply of Junes' last Novel, the Woodsman; the Last of the Paxion's, by Bulwer; Recollections of Authory, by Dumas; Jenny Lind, by Miss Hendricks, &c. &c. H. B. FARRAR. Octoler t5.--tf

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best at ticle, in store and for sale by SAN, HARRIS.

12 9011 house superior and BLACK. 2 9014 boxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in half
bound papers; in store and for sale by
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

NEW GOODS!!!

R. KNOTT, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY..

H AS THIS DAY commenced receiving his large and elegant Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. In view of a heavy Fall trade, he has purchased the largest assortment of Goods he ever brought to this market, and can say, without fear of contradiction, that no Retail Store in the West can offer greater inducements to purchasers than he can. His entire stock is new, and has been selected by himself in the flastern Cities,

from the latest importations.
His Stock comprises the largest and most desirable

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, Ever offered in this place. It would be impossible to give an enumeration of his articles in a common advertisement, and it is deemed unnecessary to do so, taking it for granted that all in want of goods will call and examine for themselves.

[FGive him an early call. Sept. 11, 1849.—883 BARKEL fresh Almonds, just received and for sal by B. F. JOHNSON.

April 25. COTTON YARNS. - Dr doz. Oldham & Todd's 500; 2 4 daz, 500 Hope Cotton Yarns; E. F. JOHNSON

January 1, 1849. Mutual Life Insurance.

PHENIX LIFEINSURANCE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

JOHN B. CAMDEN, President, KENNETH MACKENZIE, Vice President, DIRECTORS. James CLEMENS, Jr., Lames Clemens, Jr.,
Wyllis Kino,
Join Howe,
Rich's, F. Baerrett, M. D., Glees F. Filley,

CALVIN MORGAN, JR., Uox.
II. PRITCHERTT, Secretary, R. F. BARRET, M. D., Medical Board.

W. M. TODD, No. 1, Swiceer's Row, W. M. 10101, No. 1, SWIGER'S Row,

I AVING been appointed Agent for Frankfort and vicinity, would respectfully present the claims of this Institution to those persons who are desirous of effecting insurance upon their own lives and that of others. The terms are as liberal, if not more so, than any other Company, and the standing of those who have the direction of its affairs, is a sufficient guaranty or the faithful performance of all its contracts—many of the genilement being well known in this place and other parts of bentucky. Nentucky.

Pauphlets setting forth the principle upon which the Institution is managed, will be furnished to those per-sons who are desirous of effecting manrance.

INSURE YOUR SLAVES!!! The Phanis Life Insurance Company take risks on the lives of SLAYES, at a very underste premium—no matter how employed. If your slaves are not insured, call on W. M. TODD, Agent. September 4, 1849-882-tf

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CETLERY & VARIETY GOODS. ILAVING moved into our new store. No. 23 130, Main street, under the Commercial Bank, we are now opening our FALL STOCK, consisting in part as follows:
Gold and Silver Watches;

Fine and Common Jewelry, Spectacles, Spectacle Glasses, Accordens, Pistels

Spectage Consists of the Special Speci Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1849-5t. \$3 (cha Gzette.) E. R. PERRY, Late Henry county, Ky.

HALL & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents Kenturky River Preket Line, Columbia Sereet, adjoining Broadway Hotel, Cincinnati. PARTICULAR attention poid to the Purchase and Sale of Produce and Merchandize, and Forwarding Merchandize with dispatch, and at low rates.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1849,—892.9183

Lexington Observer and Weekly Atlas, copy to the amount of \$3 each, and charge Hall & Co.

MASONIC NOTICE. OWEN LODGE, No. 128, will celebrate the approaching Anniversney of St. John the Evangellst, (December 17th), at Owenton, Owen county, by a Procession and Oration.

a Procession and Oration.

Brethren from a distance in good standing, are carnestly invited to be present and participate in the ceremonics

WILLIS ROHERTS.

J. R. HALLAM,

GEOLGE R. BUCKNER,

WELDEN SLEET,

Owenton, Ky. Oct. 1849.—Hdw889.31 Committee.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, of London. CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000!!!

THE undersigned, as Agent for the above Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for bife insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This Company has a Local Board of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been adjusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Printed statements explanatory of the business, and the advantages of Life Insurance, will be turnished on application.

princation.

Life on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.
Tilo. D. Tilford, Agent.

Pr. J. M. Mills, Medical Examiner.
Frankfort, Oct., 1849—tf [Yeoman copy.]

WANTED, 9,000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be pai

ovember 7, 1849. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. -A large lot in store and for sale by [Oct. 8-] SAM. HARRIS. HALBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS, best article, in store, and for sale by October 8, 1849.—d SAM. HARRIS. COL. ALLEN'S CUBA CIGARS-Instore and for side by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS. COMMON CIGARS.—A large lot in store and for sale by October 8.1 SAM, HARRIS.

CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES -In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM, HARRIS. MAYSVILLE COTTON.—A large lot of the best, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS. CHEWING TOBACCO.—The best article, different kinds, in store and for sale by October 8, 1819.

SAM. HARRIS.

BACON AND LARD.—The best Bacon and Lard, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE On Main street, one door hove Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store.



I do not like to boast, therefore, I say simply to all I do not like to banst, therefore, I say simply to all those who wish to get any thing in my line, to give me a call, examine my goods, and judge for yourselves. Gentlemen: If you wish to get a good sittle, good fit well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into my store, and I shall endeaving

satisfy you in every respect. Frankfort, Ky. October :0, 1819.-tf

Buckwheat Flour.

Liverpool Salt. 20 BAGS Liverpool Salt, just received and for sale by Nov. 5, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Cheese. 20 BOXES superior Western Beserve Cheese, just re-

Nov. 5, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN. A Rare Chance for Bargains! WITH the view of preparing to receive my second large importation of FALL GOODs, (which Mr. Clack Knott is now purchasing in the Eastern cities,) have determined to sell off my present Stock, all of which is new, having been purchased this fall at greatly reduced prices. Any one in want of Goods in ony line, will do well to give me a call before poying classwhere. R. KNOTT.

Frankfort Clothing Emporium.

SPANGENBERG & PRUETT, MERCHANT TAILORS.

Corner of Main and St. Chir Streets. KEEP on found and make to order Their stock of GEADY MADE CLOTHING is very large, and they WARRANT every article, as their Clothes are made up expressly for this market, under their own super They also keep on hand, a hand-

choris, cassimers and vestings, cassimers and vestings, VESTINGS.
That can be procured in the East, their customers. They intend to see as cheap as the cheapest for UASH, and CASH ONLY ation of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

ILT We wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Taioring business. None need apply but those that can one well recommended. Nov. 3, 1849—8641f LAZ. LINDSEY, S now receiving 1800 Barrels NEW YORK SALT, the finest article for Packing Bacon ever in

ne West. Also, SO Carrels Pennsylvania CLOVER SEED, Piano Forte Warerooms.

N. W. Curner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, UNCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with are constantly supplied with Fland Fortres,
From the unrivalled Manufacturers, NUNS & CLARK, and A. II. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each matrument. strument. P. &. F. having sold upwards of 25() of these instru ents within three years, and received voluntary Lei-rs from a great in my Purchasers, expressing entire distaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to

satisfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in overy respect, to any and all others offered in this city.

Orders from the interior will receive prompt attention, and instruments selected with care.

N. L. Old Planos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MISIC from all the Eastern Publishers.

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs. DODD & CO.,

144, Main Street, Cheimant,
Will open to their retail trade this Fall, the most choice selection of LADIES? FURS they have even had in Store; comprising nearly every style of Monthatis worn by ladies, Misses or thildren; some of them very rich and beautiful Victorines; flat and round Boas; Polonaise; Wristlets; Iliding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties; Swan Trimmings, c.c., all conveniently arranged in the second story, where a selection can be made at leisure. The Ladies of Cincinnati and the neighboring cities, who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are requested to keep our stock in mind.

WM. DODD & CO.,

141, Main street, three doors below Fourth.

157 We will pay particular attention to forwarding Muffs and Furs ordered from a distance.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20, 1849.—d. 144, Main Street, Cheiment,



Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly oppo-site the Weisiger House, IS now open for the Season. None but the best Li-quors are to be found at this establishment. Fresh Baltimore Oysters.

Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day on night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849. Negroes Wanted. I WISH TO PURCHASE A PLOUGH BOY, and a GIRL or WOMAN, who understands washing and milking.

A. W. DUDLEY.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad. TIME REDUCED.

THE greater portion of this road having been re-laid with the T Rail and the balance put in complete spair, the Cars have resumed their regular trips, Leaving FRANKFORT at SA. M. and 2 P. M Leaving LEXINGTON at 6 A. M. and 2P. M., past 2 P. M. Time of Passenger Train through 21 hours.
Franklort, October 27, 1849.—dlmo

Geniting Apples.

JUST received 16 barreis Apples, very fine, and for sale by the barrel, bushel, or dozen, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

October 24, 1840. October 21, 1849.

Dried Peaches. 10 BBLS, this year's Peaches, fresh and fine, for sale at PIERSONS'S CONFECTIONERY. October 29, 1849

OLD WHISKEY .- 27 bbls. four years old Whisber 30, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

To Pork Dealers.

WE are prepared to put up Pork at Frankfort in the hest manner and at the chespest rate.
Oct. 31, 1849—1m
H. GILTNER & Co. Lexington Atlas will publish to amount of \$2 nd charge this office.

ANDREW MONROE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, CINCINNATI. REFER TO-Hon, J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.
E. H. TAYLOR, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
R. PINDELL, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
P. N. Bosen, Key., Covington, Ky.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3-1-49°

KENTUCKY Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

TACULTY.

FACULTY.

OIL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Cavil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

III. N. THOMAS B. MONKOE. Professor of Organic. Constitutional and International Law.

I. D. IEBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Aucient Languages, Logic, Phetoric and Ancient History, CAPT, E. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.

APT, R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.

APT, W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

APT, SAML, P. BASI OM, Post Adjutant,
T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

Locarion,—The sile of the Institute, Franklin Springs, is miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, part from all unwholesome influences, whether moral physical.

as warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Gov-ADVANTAGES.—The curse of studies at the Institute s anusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst he Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted or-the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers, and a Civil Engineer, capable of cutering upon the construction of hose important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT, HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with he view of including only those branches of Law which he view of including only those branches of Law which close right with the resulter Academic charse of every offices, and which are in fact necessary to enable the tudent to understand his own government, with the sowers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, undirty lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman, and not with a view on his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be or matinted of all the students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of flistory and Morral Philosophy, but itseavercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of

a not to interior the studies of its members in any of their other classes, TERMS. Payable half yearly, in advance. nstitute charge for Board, Tuttion, Lights and
Washing, per Collegate year.

10. do. do. do. (Preparatory Department), 120 in
Prenchand Spanish Languages, extra, each.

10 for more particular information address the under
Lightd, at Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin
prings, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS October 10, 1:49.--cds

P. HARKINS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, ESPECTFULLY informables friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the TAILOR. CNG BUSINESS on Mainstruct, in the shop fermerly occupied by Win, Mathews, wm. Bridges, and more eccently by G. W. Cook, one door above Bacon's Store, and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

ost fashronable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity rith the present prevailing fashions and taste of the Frankfort, October 23, 1849.—1917

Fancy and Variety Store!! MRS. KRESS, Mansion House, St. Clair Street, Frankort, Kentucky,
St. Clair Street, Frankort, Kentucky,
IS now receiving a general assortment of MILLINERY (1901)'s, consisting in part, of Pearl, Straw
and French Lace Bonnets, a general assortment of Ribbons; five French and common Flowers, Veils, &c.,
&c. Bonnets of all descriptions made to order in the
most fashionable style.

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS. LABIES' FINE DRESS GOODS.

Shawls. Scarfs, Dress Handkerchiefs, Linem Pocket Handerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hostery, Kid and Picnett Gloves, Head Bresses, Tuck and Side Combs. &c., &c., VARIEI Y GOODS, consisting, in part, of Perfunery, Fancy Soaps: Toilet, Pocket and Fine Combs; Silk and Buckskin Purses: Steel, Gilt and Silver Beads, Rings and Tassels for purses: Coth, Hair and Footh Busshes; Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Sewing Silk: Silk for Purses; Cotton Card: Dins, Needles, &c., &c., with many other articles in the Variety Line.

Mrs. KRESS respectfully silicits patronage. She will receive the latest lashrons for making bonnets, ev-

will receive the latest lashions for making bon ery month during the season. October 2, 1849.

CORK LEGS.

J. FLEAGER still continues to manuf cture his ARTIFICIAL.
LIMES, on an improved principle feects for unknown, and admitted by the most scientific judges to be far suthe most scientific judges to be far superior in all respects to any leg now in use. He warrants his work to be equal in strength, lightness and service, to any manufactured in this country.

Residence at the BOWLES HOUSE, Louisville, Ky. Residence of the Bot hand, punctually attended to.
REFERENCE—Dr. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the
niversity of Louisville, ky.
1 am also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a suerior style.

Terms made known on application, or by letter.

J. FLEAGER.

Louisville, October 19, 1819.—d3t. wees 113.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT. 10 BBLS. Louisville Hydranlic Cement, received per Glue Wing, and for solo by Oct. 19, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN. Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to
inaudacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink,
the quality of these articles we warrant equal to any
in the country, and the low price at which we now self
Paste Blacking and Writing Iuk, offers inducements for
Western bealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out
an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of
freight, insurance, and exchange

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to
inske these articles to the best advantage, and are pre
pared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales anmually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from
Pittuburgh and St. Louis, to New Orleans and Nobile.

We invite the special attention of Western Daskens to
these facts.

BUTLER & BROTHER.

Cincinnati, Ang. 1, 1849.—d

BEEF AND TONGUES :- Sugar cured fact and D snicked Tongues, very superior, just received to reale by [Oct. 12.] GRAY & GEORGE

MERRILL'S BAKERY, WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnat

N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets. Cincinnat
PILOT BISCUIT;
Butter Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Always on hand at the lowest prices.

To Country Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, JR.
Cincinnati, October 4—d.

CHARLES MULLER, IMPORTER OF

Faucy Goods, Toys, Cutiery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnul street, three doors below Pearl, Chicimati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Pobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

AG a.
Arginia, M.
TOBACCOS loest of the Mountains.

1,000 to 5,000

Of the following styles.
VIRGINIA.
MISSOURI.
Lb. Lump.
do.
5 do.
12 do.
12 do.
40.
49, KENTUCKY. 12 Lump. 16 do. 6 Twist. do. 8 do. do. 12 do. do. 16 do. nati, October 4, 1849.—d

D. Y. HARRISON. A. B. KATON STEAM SPICE MILLS. HARRISON & EATON,

Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, D. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

CLOVES.
ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON,
The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATALL TRADE, and neatly labeled

Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
African Cayena

Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
African Cayena

Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
African Cayena

Ground COFFEE

African Carenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Whari Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
If Flotels and Steam Boats supplied at abort notice, and on reasonable terms.

and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

IT PREVALENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson: T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andiews & Co.

Hotels:—Gall House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOK.

I lion of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS
AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law. Medical,
Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blauk
Records and Account Books of every description on
hind or made to oreer at a short notice; Binder's Leather
and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface
Carda; a large stock of Record, Poolscap, Letter, Note,
Envelope, Biotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes;
Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Perforated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's
Compasses and Chains: Chess Men; Backgammon
Boards, &c. A large stuck of Engraviugs.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by
GEORGE COX.
71, Main Street, Cincinnatl, Ohlo.

GEORGE COX. 71, Main Street, Cincinnatl, Ohlo.

Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincipnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN. COPand WORK, equal if not superior to any in the United

States.
A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Wate, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly Invented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every description.

Mescription.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country.

Cinciunati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO, of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted the Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturera, dealers with be furnished at the lowest Eastern prices. All orders for articles not in our line, will be promptly filled. Cincinuati, Obio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Apples. 25 BBLS, in store and for sale by October 13, 1849, TOUD & CRITTENDEN.

A PPILES:-5 barrels Apples just received and for sale by [Oct. 19.] GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

1 case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted; 1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe; 1 case Punch Essence; 2 cases Muscat defrentignau; 1 case Hucheimer Wine;

4 cases Catawha Wine; 5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret. GRAY & GEORGE.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WE have now in store, 8,039 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large set of this stock has been majectured expressly to by complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.

Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhru Deal-

tages equal, it for spread to be used by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We invite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in this market.

Wholesale Paper Dealera,

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE, ESPECTFULLY invite attention to their large as

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Enrekn," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Staves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

Shields House. [LATE MANSION HOUSE,]

FRANK FORT, KY.

SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentncky, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Alansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE." As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community.

May 22, 1649-867-17

DEMIJOHNS.

100 SMOOTH covered Demijohns, assorted from a gal, to 5 galls.; just received and for sale by Sept. 13.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Drawers, and under Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, to which we ask especial attention.

They are also in receipt of the largest stock of READY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING corr brought to this Market! The Clothes were nade by experienced and skillful workmen, under the direction of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point of workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEATEN.

EN.
Besides the large stock of GENFLEMEN'S CLOTH-ING, we have Bouts, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Um-breilus, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrube of gentlemen. If These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASII-and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we

JIThese goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH-and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no tromble to us to show our goods, so that gen thenen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our customers.

Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS; the ADJUTANT GENERAL, to-gether with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Eaccutive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law. FACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privile-ges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

of any other College.

COLONEL T. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent;
[Educated at West Point.]

Cot. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor uf Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]

sor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]
ieut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Malhematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
dajor RICHARH OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]
dr. ALEX. SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—
(For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.]
Rev. H. V. D. XEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.]
AS. G. BLAINE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages.
(Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.]

Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Ethics and Bellea Let-trees. [Educated at Vale College.]

Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languagea.
[Educated in the City of Paris.]

Capt. C. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educa-

ted in New York.] Capt W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute. To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this institution, have selected for its permanent loca-

Blue Lick Springs,

Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike. 24 miles from the latter place, and 40 from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The buildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere. pure water, and romantic scenery; and is unquestiona-bly one of the most eligible locations for a Literary institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last fiveyears. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, introcdiately in the rear of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Ex-recises. rcises.
The removal will be made immediately after Christ

mas, and the School opened at that place On the 7th day of January, 1850.

The Academic year extends from the first Monday of The Academic year extends from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of June-forty weeks. Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen different States, have entered this institution since it was organized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control or domination of any sect or party, either political or religions. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every Student Is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received, must be deposited, and no debt must be contracted without the consent of such Guardian.

consent of such Guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and practically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IX STITUTE, the Professor. Col. MORGAN, heing one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was far a long time the Principal. Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvauia, after receiving the highest honors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

Ind of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered \$75 per month for competent Assistant and the superintendent of the superintend Inited States. \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assis-

ant angineers.
Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathemati-tal and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and ense, at the Weslern Military Institute

pense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuttion, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Parments will be required in advance, at that rate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of June, (twe-dy-four weeks,) it is \$96. Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

Notice.

Notice.

In consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE. one of the partners in the firm of W. H. GREENUP & CO., the partnership was dissolved on the 21st Sept. last. All persons indebted to the concern must come forward and settle their accounts immediately, as it is necessary that the business should be closed without delay. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are fully authorized to cluse the business in liquidation.

W. H. GREENUP, NELSON ALLEY, II. B. FARRAR, II. L. JUDGE, Of James T. Judge, dec'd. Frankfort, October 31, 1849.—26-1md

H. P. NEWELL'S

Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New Hotel,



NEWELL'S REPOSITORY.

AT FRANKFORT, KY., 'rat door be ow the Weisiger House, on Ann Street) NE splendid CLARRENCE COACH; One ROCKAWAY COACH; Two six Passenger ROCKAWAYS; Two five Passenger ROCKAWAYS; BRITSKAS; BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c. LOW FOR CASH.

Carriages of every description built to order. Second hand Carriages and Buggles-good bargains

HARDWARE.

4 boxes Axes; Files; Mill and Cross-Cut Saws; Ames's Spades and Shovels; Locks, Butts and Hinges; Screws and assorted Nails; 20 boxes assorted Glass; Looking Glasses, and many other articles.

GROCERIES.

40 barrels Old Wheat PLOUR:
20 sacks old RIO COFFEE:
7 hogsheads prime New Orieans SUGAR;
2 barrels large and small LOAP SUGAR;
Crackers; Butter and Cheese; Tea;
Mackerel; Candles; Soap;
10 Barrels Eagle Hydraulic Cement;
2 new pattern COAL SIOVES;
Water-Proof BOOTS;
Cases BOOTS

Water-Proof BOOTS;
6 cases BOOTS and SHOES, a good article-all
w for Cash.
ht. P. NEWELL,
Newell's Buildings.)ctober 23, 1849. Dr. Joseph G. Roberts HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, three doors above the Commonwealth office, St. Clair jet. PRANKFORT, Aug. 21, 1849-880-Uf

WOODRUFF & McBRIDE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Parmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53, Third street, near Main, next to the Courieroffice, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 1849.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA LAW DEPARTMENT.

MiE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, international and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four piolessois.

ur piolessors.
Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace.
1. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest

times.

11. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the liverman School.

111. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Godes of France and Spain.

1V. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor THEODORE II. McCALEB, Will 1. Admiralty and Marilime Law, embracing the Rights

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Ohligations oil Masters and Mariners, Collissions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Milltary, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private Internation at Law.

111. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of Admiralty.

The Lectures by Professor Randell, Hirst will treat the Courts of Admiralty.

R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.—882-tf.

R. C. STELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.—882-tf.

R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.—882-tf.

R. C. STELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.—882-tf.

R. C. STELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.—8 The Lectures by Professor RANDELL itent will treal

The Lectures by Professor Randell lient will treat of Song Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Avernge Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

1. The Criminal Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Property and Contracts and Insurance of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and the public generally, that he has re-built his Steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute all adders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full assistance of Freight, Jettison, and Avernge Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

1. The Criminal Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Property and Contracts in his friends, and the public generally, that he has re-built his steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute all adders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full whu may employ him, both as to the chiracter of his work and his character of his work an and Stoppage in Fransitu. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Crimi-

ITAL JUTISALCTION.

III. The Law of Evidence
Professor THOMAS B. MONROK will deliver Lectures
and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:
I. The Common Law of England as it was in England,
and as it is mow lound in the United States in the
Federal and State Governments.
II. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and
of the several States.

the several States. uity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained

in England and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and a portion of the State Courts.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Casesiu V. The ayslems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts

V. The aysiems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, lesides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every jurisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and hefore his admission into the school he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of the Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup on incribe himself, after which he will pay or other wise satisfy each professor is fixed at twenty-five dol lars.

The deeree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after havine read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor, 1f. A. BULLARD, Dean. New Orleans, October, 1819.

New Grocery Store.

d Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have rays on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GRO-CERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or exhange for Country Produce.

J. N. ALLEN. Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wlf

Executor's Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of James T. Judge, dec'd, by note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. And all persons having claims against the estate will present them properly proven and sworn to, to the undersigned, who may be found at the Common wealth office.

H. B. FARRAR, li. L. JUDGE,
Executors of James T. Judge, dec'd.
Sept. 25, 1849—885-31.

WILL sell my farm on the Kentucky river, about two miles from Frankfort; it contains about NIV HEREL AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER Frankfort; it contains about SIX HUN-DRED AND THIRTY AURES, and is well

DRED AND THIRTY AFRES, and is well adapted for a Stock Farm. Persons wishing to purchase will be able to get a bargain. Purchases are invited to call and examine for themselves.

TERMS—One fourth in four months, and the balance none, two and three years, negotiable paper.

Frankfort, Sept. 5, 1848—830—tf. THO. S. PAGE. CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

BELS. Clover and Timothy Seed, received per Diana and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

To Millers and Mill Owners. i. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at

T. i. ROBERTS, Millwright and rengines, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Char ges moderate. Apply to T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort. Ky.

REFERENCES:
DOXON & GRAHAM, FIANKORT.
ADDISON MARSHALL, Steamer Sea Guil.
Capt. W. George, Woodford county.
June 26, 1849-872-31n*

4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes.

B. F. BAKER & CO. 456 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY., that they are now in receipt of their FALL have ever offered. Having a house in Boston, and best they have ever offered. Having a house in Boston, and being largely engaged in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern and their goods are manufactured expressive ern dealers, as their goods are manufactured expressly to meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to them here or to 73 Pearl street, Boston, will meet with prompt attention Sept 4, 1849-882-91 \$3—(ch. Jour.)

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale. THE undersigned offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, his place on Lexington Hill, known as Pleasaut iiill. He has had a survey and plat made of the property, and divided it into lots varying in size from 50 by 60 feet, to 100 by 100 feet.

Copies of the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office, Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion House.

House.

Any information relative to price, terms of sale, situation, &c., can be had of J. R. Page, on the premises, of Jas. S. Evans, Frankfort, or of the undersigned, at the 2nd Auditor's office. P. S. I will also sell the House and iot, lately occupie ino. D. Rake, on the opposite side of the Turnpike in the above, and owned by myself and James Har-

Frankfort, Ky , September 19, 1848-832-tf. JOHN P. HAGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoining Countles Harrodaburg, Sept. 1849.—885-19 DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,
Determined to make Frankfort his permanen
residence offers his services to the public. Office
on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ken
tucky.

July 6, 1847—769-tf. S. J. JOHN'S.

Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1849-870-tf.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Burber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

Johnson Buckner, PETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

January 5, 1849.

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O. A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c. The services of Mr. T. D. Booth, late of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of Historical and Portrait Engraving, The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T JONES, a practical Engraver. Aug. 28, 1849—881 6m

Dissolution.

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. Newell, et H. P. NEWELL, R. C. STEELE & CO.

PHIENIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

erins. Frankfort November 21-841-tf.

Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT FRANKFORT, KY. THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who levotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Another provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science. Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thor

augh and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are eferred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes luring the last week of the session just closed. Terms of Tuitinn, per Session. in the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Department, Drawing and Painting, No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan-uages are embraced in the regular course of studies in

ard, including washing, &c., per week. - . 2 50 Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.
S. ROBINSON, Principal.
Frankfort, July 17, 1819-875

Walnut Hill Female Institute,

SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON. The Third Session of five months will commence on the First Mominy in October, 1849, with increased facilities for the accommodation and instruction of pupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family at Walnut Hill, has there been a single death from any cause, since the establishment of the Institution. Nor did a single case of cholera occur in the family during the prevalence of the epidemic, though it consisted of not less than lifty pressure. The course of instruction ting influences of a town, and have every incentive to study and good behavior. The Principal devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes and management of the School. He is assisted by Mr. John Lewis, of Llangollen, one of the most accomplished and able Teachers in this country. He has also secured the services of Mrs. Gay, who has been long and favorably known as a Teacher in the city of Lexing-ton. It is the determination of the Principal to afford to

that his talents, his energy and his means can afford. TERMS.

the punils committed to his care, the greatest advantages

the balance at the end of the sesson. In consequence of the large addition that has been made to the buildings, greater number of pupils can now be taken into the annily of the Principal. For the want of room he was innelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of his friends, the last session. A punctual attendance at the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the lasses are then formed. Having already a number engaged for the next session, those who wish to send their daughturs or wards, had better secure places for them before the commencement of the session.

Address, Lexington, Ky.

September 11, 1849-882-2m

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MINST HAVE, and we bereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c. SCOTT & HARBESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to nurchase LUMBER. P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby notified that we are selling at very reduced purces, for CASH. Call and see. S. & if. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—859-1f

THEESE.-Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store CANDLES, -50 whole, half and quarter boxes ul "Werk's" Star Candles; 20 hoxes best Summer Mould Candles, for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

October 12, 1849. SUNDRIES.—Toys, Combs. Brushes, Perfumery. Soaps, Pocket Books, Port Monais, Ladies' Work Boxes, Bail Memorandums, Needle Cases, Nut-Crackers, Segar Cases, Bead Purses, Razors, Shaving Boxes—and a general assortment of "Notions too tedious to men tion." For sale by GRAY & GRORGE.

October 12, 1849. HAVANA SEGARS,-Our stock of fine Segars is excellent. If you really wish a good Segar and excellent. If you really wish a good Segar, and mistake, call at GRAY & GEORGE'S. Octobr 12, 1849.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.

5 DOZ. assorted sizes Wostenholm's celebrated "Anglo on Saxon" Pocket Knives.

5 doz. various qualities and sizes of Rogere & Wostenholm's Cutlery, just received and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Preserves and Brandy Fruits.

CANE preserved Peaches;

1 case preserved Quinces;

1 case preserved Pears;

1 case preserved Pears;

1 case preserved Cirou;

1 case preserved Cirou;

1 case preserved Canton Ginger;

4 cases Red and Black Currant Jelly;

1 case Brandy Prunes,

1 case Brandy Prunes,

2 cases Brandy Eaches;

9 cases Brandy E. Walnuts, Plums, Grapes. &c.

Gray & GEORGE.

October 12, 1849.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentneky.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentincky.

ONE year has now nearly clapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are about erecting a new Seadding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singering Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,600 flogs daily.

We have added considerably to our flog Pens; all have been re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Packing Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execute to the utmost of our ahility, any business extended to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and hy malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Drovers have had an opportunity of proving that our lustiness is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

our aim to render them more and more so each su essive year.
We would call the attention of those harmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW,
Covington, Ky., June 19, 1849-87, 600

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal patuonage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve in.

He would also buform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a lirst rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS,

al, with all the delicacies required on party occa-llis ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the

HAVANA SEGARS.

25,000 FIRST quality Havana Segars, assorted brands—"Bucal Erowps," "Monte Christo," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for 'sale by Sept. 11.

TODII & CRITTENDEN. HALF pices superlor Brandy to Condition

Trac;"

2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;

5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities;

5 quarter casks Sherry Wine, do. do;

1 quarter casks Port Wine, suntable for Medical purposes;

4 quarter casks white this Gin." prime article;

2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;

1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Run;

10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.1] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light;
10 doz. Scotth side Madeira, pure and nutty;
25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret;
5 doz. pure old Port;
30 baskets Chamquigne, assorted brands—Binninger's Mum." Brigham's Grape Leaf," "Cordon Blue."
These Wines are of the very best quality—superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low.
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITLENDEN.

FLOUR!—MISSOURI FLOUR.

BBLS, St. Louis Family Pleur;
130 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Daio Flourin store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.
Sent. 1

OUR stock of Hardware, Building, House Furnishing and Farming, is extensive and thorough, and will be sold low. We have Plane froms, single and double; Augurs, short shank and concave; Locks of every kind; Screws of all sizes; Files, various kinds and sizes; Shovels and Tongs; Shovels; Spades; Hoes; Picks; Mattocks; Cleavers; Pitch Forks; Manure Forks; Trace and Dog Chains; Bell mettal and Purcelain Kettles, Stock and Die: Spoons, Tea and Table; Bat Traps; Waffel Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers: Flesh Responses and Moor Access received. Augur Handles, Rip, Pannel and Wood Saws, &c. Sept. 11, 1849. TODD & CRITTENNEN.

500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,060 lbs. strictly joine Pork House Shoulders; i store and for sale by TODB & CRITTENDEN.

10 BBLS. Plantation Molasses, in best cooperage; 5 do, Sugar House do, do, do; 3 do. N. York Golden Syrup; in store and fo sale by [Sept. 11.] TODIT & CRITTENPEN. CANDLES, STAR AND MOLLD.—50 boxes. Star Candles, 10 ib. 20 lb. and 32 lb. boxes, in store, and for sale by TGDD & CRITTENDEN.

Sept. 11, 1849.

Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their Wife, T and RYK STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky. June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

TOBACCO. UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun cored, a very fine syllcle, at PIERSON'S.

Dissolution of Partnership. TillE partnership hertofore existing between the un-dersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolv-HENRY SAMUEL will settle up the business of the late concern, and continue the business own name. HENRY SAMU

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFAUTURERS of fine PISHING REELS; CLOCKS: Time Pieces and Regulators, Frank-fort Kentucky. May 8, 1849.--865tf

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES. LIQITORS, &cc., consisting of 15 bbls, old Bourbon Whiskey:
15 do. old Copper distilled do.:
3 half pipes Superior Hrandy, Maglore brand;
6 half pipes Cognac Brandy;
10 bbls. Cognac Brandy;
10 bbls. Cognac Brandy;
10 bbls. Cognac Brandy;
11 bbls. Cognac Brandy;
12 pipes aperior Maderia Wine;
13 pipes superior Port Wine;
14 pipes superior Maderia Wine;
15 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;
16 boxes Star Candles;
17 boxes Castile Noap;
18 hoxes Castile Noap;
19 hoxes Castile Noap;
10 hox Black Tea;
11 Tlerce Rice,
15 boxes Starch;
12 doz. half hoxes Sardines;
15 bb's. double relined Loaf Sugar;
16 bags superior Rio Coffee;
16 hoxes James River Tobacco;
16 bags superior Rio Coffee;
16 bags old Goverument Java Coffee;
160 bbls. Salt;
17 bags Table salt;

100 bbls, Salt; 75 bags Table salt; 100 boxes Eurrows' Mustard; 40 kers No. 1, Lard. Also—A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other articles too numerous to greatles. articles too numerous to mention.
P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal terms. Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1848.—884tf

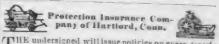
INSURANCE. THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL-\$300,000.

Will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c.
against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against
the damages of river navigation.

The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. I. Toliti, Agent.
Office at Todd & Cristinden's Counting Room.
May 22, 1849—867-11



The undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Warex and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damageby Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vesseis against the perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favor sole terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in, which all losses are acquisted and paid, in cunnection with the low rates of premum and paid, in cunnection with the low rates of premum, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

II. WINGATE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE. AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follower. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall be reafter be known as the New York Life Insurance Company.

SEC. 2. The business of the said Company shall be confined to insurance ou lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make calowments, and grant and purchase annulties.

as usual, with all the delicacies required on party occasions. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the reception of Visitors, and every attention required with the paid to the Ladres and Gentlemen who may bonor min with a call.

August 14, 1849.

FINE CIGARS.—Just received from Baltimore, another for for from the Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at Plerson's Confectionery.

ROWLAND'S MILL & CROSS CUT SAWS.

1-4 DOZ. Rowland's superior Mill Saws; 1:2 doz, Rowland's superior Cross Cut Saws; just received and for sale by

Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

NAILS: NAILS:

NAILS: NAILS:

TABLE CUTLERY.

Sets best quality Ivory handled Knives and for sale by [Sept. 11.]

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Sets best quality Ivory handled Knives and Forks, various qualities and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.]

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

HAVANA SEGARS.

1-1 DID & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

1-2 Company, and each person so entitled usay receive a certificate to contain a proviso that the amount named for sale by [Sept. 11.]

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

25,000 First quality Havana Secars, assorted by Sent II.]

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

Sent II.]

Sets best quality Havana Secars, assorted by First quality Havana S

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation or said Company.

Sec. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April 14, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or hability; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended ed inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT. During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1.821 policies

DISBURSEMENTS. Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk hite, &c... Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office tent, Printing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarantee capital, &c., &c... Amount paid to Agents, fr Commissions, Stale Taxes, Medical Examinations, Exchange, &c.,

\$21,381 68 Losses by Death, less discounts

2.717 81

for payments in advance of the Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, . \$77.256 78 ASSETS. nited States and New York State Stocks. Bonds and Mortgages, Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium on Lite Policies, . Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,

Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quar-terly psymeuts on first year's menitums. Amount of Premiums charged against aub scribers'notes due May 4, 1819. \$105,937 69

1891

Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165.937 69

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the observer.

They have like wise declared an interest of Six per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash, MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President, PLINY FREEMAN, Actuars.

The rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars

1 00 1 31 1 35 1 69 1 91 1 96

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50-a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without purposity, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State.

For further information, the public are referred to the paniphets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned laving been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as Itwas any office in the East in West.

F. Applications from the country (post paid) will be prompily attended to.

I. Flosses adjusted in this town without delay.

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent.

Dr. Lewis Sneed. Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849. Removal. THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.

For Sale. A SPRIGHTLY negro girl, about 9 or 10 years old.
Enquire at this office.
August 14, 1849-879-11

3 DOZ. Corn Knives, of Scythe material, on band and for saleby TODD & CRITTENDEN.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-11

LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC LIME.

15 store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of guar-antee copital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses . . 8:05,089 34 Number of New Policies Issued.

Whole number of Policies issued out of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do do fourth year, do do fourth year,